

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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No. 20

The Temper of John Ruskin.

John Ruskin has been praised as the peer of Martineau and Newman. And possibly in consequence of that Newman is a Roman cardinal, Dr. Martineau is a Unitarian, Mr. Ruskin's popular reputation has not suffered. The parenthetic remark may be added here that these three writers of good prose are all religious characters. Newman and Ruskin are absolute conservatives, while Martineau is a decided conservative among liberals. That Mr. Ruskin is the greatest of all English writers of art will probably not be questioned. His style there is no second name equal in fame and influence; his "Modern Painters" form a part of English literature, and Victorian England finds in Mr. Ruskin a representative as well as an interpreter and a respected oracle. This is enough to make him a marked man, and to give the assertion that no one will understand modern England who does not appreciate Ruskin as his true value. Mr. Ruskin, however, is one of those characters who ought to be understood rather than understood, and, if possible, he should be understood. He differs from Newman and Martineau. The cardinal has returned the past, being sufficiently dissatisfied with the present and with his early surroundings, while the doctor has anticipated future and dwells with fond delight on more advanced, if but assured, results of modern thought. Ruskin—it is hardly necessary to call him Mr. Ruskin—lives in the present. It was Turner who first led into authorship, though indirectly, and since his first pamphlet, Ruskin has written with modern topics, be they artistic, economic or society.

His fact should not be underrated, though it may suggest the inference that Ruskin's mind is not historical. At present he seems to be neither an historian nor a scholar, and no one has claimed for him the name of Augustan philosopher. He is pledged to modern instincts, and his attitude is primarily that of a critic. A true critic, of course, is not a man who discovers blemishes and defects, but a discreet man who looks beneath the surface and appreciates the relations. This attitude is well defined by Wordsworth, Ruskin's favorite poet.

It does not appear quite clearly that directed Ruskin's critical mind to art, but it is that he began as a painter, continued as a critical and literary critic. But if we go down to a sufficient depth it will be found that art, religion, nature, philosophy and affairs have all the same origin and foundation, and that great painters, profound theologians, able composers, national authors, critical tacticians and capable politicians are all companions who understand one another at sight. The field one works in is significant in the manner and temper in which the work is conducted. If Ruskin's mind be first of all critical, it is in the next place, curiously restless, as is illustrated by the Arrows of the sea, a volume of his letters printed during the last forty years in the newspapers, and now collected under that fanciful title. The letter of 1843 contains this sentence, well worthy of an art-lover, if not acceptable in the domain of one art: "In the same year he writes: 'And he goes so far as to quote this from Milton: 'The surges thus by maintaining idly: 'All this was written in 1843. In 1880 he writes that "everybody is interested in keys, harlots, mountebanks and men out town, but nobody in saints, heroes, kings or wise men." And again: "I hate liberalism as I do Beelzebub, and with arlyle I stand, we two alone now in England, for God and the queen. Repeatedly he calls himself the staunchest conservative in the British Islands. In 1878 he wrote to Mr. Furness: "In the nineteenth century there is certainly not one man who ever looks at anything, and not one in 15,000 capable of a thought." In 1877 he laughed at a correspondent who was teaching in Oxford the philosophy," forsooth, of that "poor reticent wretch, Stuart Mill." In 1876 he wrote: "You can't have art where you have smoke; you may have it in hell, perhaps, for the devil is too clever not to consume his own smoke, if he wants to, but you will never have it in Sheffield." In 1874, when asked to lecture, he replied: "To get the knowledge it has cost a man half his life to gather, first sweetened up to make it palatable, and then kneaded into the smallest possible pills—and to swallow it homoeopathically and be wise—this is the passionate desire and hope of the multitude of the day."

What is remarkable in all this is Ruskin's curious worship of knowledge together with a desire of popularity at the start, and outrageous ranting ever since the completion of his principal work. He rails at bishops, at America, at railroads, and at the very men—Thomas Hughes and J. S. Mill—who he helped into parliament. "They are for liberty, and I am for lordship; they are mob men, and I am a king's man." This was in 1865 and 1870. "You may have freedom of all abomination, and order of all iniquity—if you look for forms instead of facts." In the same letter he complains that Protestant dogs [owned by certain Protestants] are "evangelical brutes" and guilty of "intense sectarianism," while Roman Catholic dogs—St. Bernard's and others—"make it their business to entertain strangers." And of all this he says in "Fors Clavigera," letter 59, 1875: "I never wrote a letter in my life which all the world are not welcome to read." His attitude, therefore, is that of aggressive and rather gratuitous defiance. It is absurd to make the world or art responsible for this. The fault is simply Ruskin's, and a radical fault it is, for so restless a mind cannot do justice to art, and still less to itself. Merely as a matter of information

the earlier letters are the more interesting, notably those on pre-Raphaelitism and on Turner. It seems, then, that age has not mellowed Ruskin. He has not learned sweet modesty, nor tasted the repose of true grandeur.

Hence, while he may be a great man, he is not a man of the first order. He has not had the highest benefit of art which he loves, and religion which he worships. His intelligence and his temper have outrun his judgment, his reason and his affection. Is it not absurd to adore art, and to traduce men? Is art more precious than mind? And are there not minds infinitely more pure, more lovely more inspiring, and more godlike, than pictures and statues? And if the world without disappointed, should not a great mind rest satisfied with the world within? Is it not the mark of true greatness to forgive where the world thinks of revenge, to console where society despairs, to trust where men of the world are hope less, to heal where others wound, to love where even hope and faith must cease? Knowledge alone is not worthy of a great mind. Has Ruskin perhaps aimed too much at that? Or has his vocation been too narrow for his heroic soul? Clearly he has not reached the highest grandeur, and the fault is his, for such towering minds must carve out their own destiny, reap their own rewards, bear the brunt of their own battles, and pay their own hard penalties. Ruskin is great, heroic, honest, true. But his mind is essentially critical, and criticism with him is analytical rather than constructive. The noblest minds are purely and calmly constructive.

Statistics About Dante.

From the N. E. Manufacturer.

Modern Italians are not famous for their taste, but their statistics are accurate, and one Filippo Mariotti has read Dante statistically. It was known that Dante's skeleton measured 155 centimeters, and that his great poem contained 100 songs, and respective 4720, 4755 and 4758, in all 14,233 lines. Mariotti has counted the words; they are 33,444, 33,379 and 32,719, in all 99,542. A hundred songs and a hundred thousand words! Truly, even poetry rests on mathematical order. The man finds:

Nouns	6082	11	111
Adjectives	1860	2069	2804
Adverbs	2596	2849	2471
Verbs	4733	4717	4202
Interjections	26	14	5

So the adjectives and the nouns are at the rate of one to three. The same rule is observed by other good writers. Theophile Gautier excepted, who professed to be a lover of adjectives. Out of Dante's 6,215 adjectives but 17 are superlatives. This alone ought to be adopted elsewhere, to allow but seventeen superlatives to a hundred thousand words. As much would apply to the exclamatory particles, of which Dante has but five in Paradise, fourteen in Purgatory, and twenty-six in Hell. The term *amore* occurs respectively 17, 49 and 87 times, which is significant. The Divine Comedy contains 5,860 different words, the Old Testament 5,642, while Demosthenes got along with 4,972, and Horace used 6,082, Ariosto 8,474. Modern operas and Egyptian philosophers use about 700 each, and the peasants less than 500, while Shakespeare has over 15,000, and Goethe nearly as many. But it is enough for the present to learn two things from Dante—the use of few adjectives and no superlatives.

More About Millet's "Angelus."

Millet's "Angelus," which was sold at the Wilson sale for 160,000 francs, cost, with the five per centum commission, 168,000 francs. Two collectors wished to possess the picture, Messrs. Deferet and Secretan. At the last moment they agreed to have the picture bought by a third party and then to draw lots for it. Fortune favored Mr. Secretan. This gentleman has only recently begun collecting. His fortune, he believed, was acquired in trade. He has just gone to live in the splendid hotel in the Champs Elysees formerly occupied by the ex-queen of Spain. Mr. Secretan beats the American millionaires altogether; his patronage of the fine arts is so colossal that one half wonders if it can be durable. It is he who, last year, paid 350,000 francs for the famous Meissonier that figured at the exhibition of 1878. Being somewhat of a bourgeois, Mr. Secretan has ordered a pendant on which Meissonier is at present engaged, and for which the painter will fix his own price. Furthermore, Meissonier having expressed a desire to have a little study which he painted some years ago, Mr. Secretan commissioned the expert, Mr. Petit, to buy the picture if it were possible. Mr. Petit succeeded in buying the picture for 25,000 francs, and the next day Meissonier found the picture on his breakfast table with Mr. Secretan's card and compliments. Such princely conduct forces Meissonier to avow that the Vanderbilts are nowhere. But this is not all. About three weeks ago Mr. Secretan bought a lot of six splendid specimens of Theodore Rousseau for the sum of 300,000 francs the six.

One Touch of Nature.

A burglar entered a house in which a mother was sitting up with a sick child. "Sir," she said to him in a whisper, as soon as she could compose herself to speak, "there is nothing of value in this house except that child's life, at least to me, but you may and otherwise. Here, take my keys, search everywhere, take what you want, but speedily and without noise, I implore you." She handed him the keys, placed her finger on her lip and pointed to the door. The burglar moved quietly away, then turned and said in a low voice: "Is he very sick?" "His life hangs on the continuance of this sleep." "Then he will recover for all the noise I'll make," the robber answered, laying down the keys and noiselessly taking his departure, but absolutely nothing else.

The Italian Navy.

Saturday Review.

The Italian government is a good deal troubled about the condition of the merchant navy. The geographical position of Italy ought to give her a high place among maritime nations, but something or other seems lately to have been at work which is stronger than geographical position. Italy does not now hold a high place among maritime nations. She did so in respect of tonnage at all events, no longer ago than 1877; but she is now behind not only Great Britain and the United States, but also France and Norway. Between 1869 and 1879 there was a decline of 80 per cent in the tonnage of the ships building in Italian dockyards, the total in the former year amounting to 100,000 tons, and in the latter year to 21,000. Naturally where there are fewer ships there will be fewer sailors. In a single year the number registered in the various seaports fell off from 210,000 to 167,000. Probably the decline would have been still greater but for the difficulty of finding employment on land. The tonnage of ships gives but an inadequate idea of the state of decadence into which the merchant navy of Italy has fallen. Out of 8,000 sailing ships, only 1,800 are over 100 tons burthen. The remainder are only suited to small coasting traffic. If the steamers of any size are added to this minority, we get a total of 2,000 ships, varying from 600 to 1,000 tons in burthen. These are all that Italy has to show for deep sea voyages or even for the longer coasting trips. Italian ships are not even able to hold their own in their own ports. In 1871 about seven-tenths of the ships in Italian harbors were of native origin. To-day, in spite of the progress Italy has made in many ways during the last ten years, the proportion is somewhat smaller. English, French, Austrian, German and Dutch rivalry are all dreaded by the Italian sailor, English competition being of course the most formidable.

Quiet Appreciation.

A quiet man was travelling a short time ago by rail, and was annoyed by the noise which two or three men in the same car were making. One of them had been telling tremendous stories about himself in a loud voice, and had tried once or twice to draw out the quiet man, but in vain. At last he turned to him and said, rather offensively: "I fear, sir, that our noise has rather inconvenienced you." "Not in the least," he replied, "I thought," remarked the noisy man, "that you did not seem interested by my stories." "Quite the reverse, my dear sir," said the quiet one, "am very much so, in fact, I am a bit of a liar myself."

Around the Bases.

The Detroit nine secured but two base hits off Poorman in the second game with the Metropolitan.

The Detroit club has not made a very good commencement. Its start with two defeats by the Metropolitan of New York is not very encouraging.

George Wright will only play with the Boston on special occasions. Providence and Worcester are the only cities in which he will take part in games.

Mr. Cutts, who played at third base for the Princeton team of 1880, has joined the Harvard Medical School, and hereafter will play third base for the Harvard nine of 1881.

Boston opened the season with games against picked nines. The morning game was in favor of the League team by a score of 4 to 2, but in the afternoon the picked nine was successful by a score of 2 to 1.

The Chicago management has secured a twelfth man to assist the nine in its practice work. The idea is to have a full nine in the field, with three men at the bat, and to run bases and play as though in a regular game.

Keefe, change pitcher of the Troy nine, who has been practicing pitching under the fifty-foot rule all winter, says the most effective ball under the new arrangement is the in-shoot. He pronounces the out-curve as useless.

The Athletic's defeat by the Princeton college team was simply a little bit of hard luck. The Athletics, without the services of Fulmer, played a strong game throughout, and the powerful nine of the collegians found it very difficult to secure a victory.

The clubs at the close of the season of 1880, ranked as follows in batting and fielding: Providence, Troy, Detroit and Worcester; in fielding, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Worcester, Troy, Cleveland, Providence and Detroit.

Officially, the salary list of the Providence team is: Ward, pitcher, \$1,700; Gross, catcher, \$1,500; Start, first base, \$1,600; Farrell, second base, \$1,400; McClellan, short stop, \$1,100; Denny, third base, \$900; Houck, field, \$700; Hines, field, \$400; Gilligan, field and catcher, \$875; Matthews, change pitcher, \$1,100; Baker, change catcher, \$900. Total, \$13,175.

An ordinance has been presented to councils of Detroit to exact a license fee of \$5 for each game of base ball played in that city during the year. If the ordinance should pass it would stand but little chance of being carried into effect, for a time at least, as the mayor, who is president of a club, would undoubtedly veto it as an unjust and unnecessary measure.

According to the schedule recently published, the following players proved to be the strongest in their respective positions: Batting, McCormick, p.; Sullivan, c.; Anson, 1st b.; Dunlap, 2nd b.; Burns, s.; Morrissey, 3d b.; Dalrymple, l. f.; Gore, c. f.; White, r. f. In fielding—Ward, p.; Sullivan, c.; J. Sullivan, 1st b.; Force, 2nd b.; Wright, s.; Morrissey, 3rd b.; O'Rourke, l. f.; Hines, c. f.; Evans, r. f.

Western Cattle Raising.

From the St. Louis Reporter.

Nearly all cattle men of Wyoming are getting out of Texas cattle, and are breeding up their cow herds and getting young stock from the extreme western country, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territories. The drive from the above point into Wyoming this year has been about 150,000 head, which found a ready market. All the country lying north of the Union Pacific railroad is considered better than the country south of it, on account of grass, winter range and water. The loss to stock in that country per year is very light, and not being over two to five per cent, and very seldom reaching five per cent. A ranch is run at comparatively very small expense. A ranch of 5,000 head can be run for one year at an expense of \$1 per head. With a ranch of 10,000 head the cost would average from 75 to 80 cents per head and 25,000 head would not cost much over 50 cents a head. It requires to run a ranch say for 5,000 head, about four men during the winter months, and ten men during the summer. It is generally estimated that they require two horses for every hundred head of cattle, which gives to each man about ten horses during the summer. There is nothing about in that country. Everything is done on horseback. Horseflesh is the cheapest muscle that can be employed. A stock ranch is better off with ten men and one hundred horses, than with twenty five men and fifty horses. The horses are ridden until they become tired out; then a fresh one is taken until the cow-boy uses all the horses allotted him, then he begins again with the horse at first tired out. Each ranch has a trusty foreman, whose wages are about \$1,000 per annum "and found." They are a rough, hardy, industrious set of men, generally very trusty. The common deadbeat is not going out there to rough it. It is a good school for temperance, and the absence of dissipation, and the men generally lay up money. There are no stabling, no sheds for the winter. The cattle run just as the buffalo used to do. There is no cutting of hay to be done and garnered for the winter's fodder. The cattle do their own mowing from one year's end to the other. In the eastern states it has been said that the pitch fork has to be handled by the farmer about nine months in the year. In summer the new mown hay has to be spread, turned, put into cocks and loaded up and unloaded into stacks and mows, and during the six winter months is used as fodder. In Wyoming the cattle, during winter, drift from fifty to seventy five miles from their respective summer ranges. During a cold storm they generally move with it, and going till they get into a sheltered place in some ravine or behind a ledge, traveling sometimes in this way twenty-five miles during a heavy storm. But to whatever distance they may stray during the winter, when spring comes they are all found during the general "round up" or general gathering up, when they are driven back to their respective ranges without loss, where the herdsmen attend to them until winter sets in again.

At one "round up" last spring there were thirty-five men, thirty wagons and 1,200 horses. That "round up" is run by a regular organization, and is commanded by a captain, whose orders are implicitly obeyed, he having entire charge of the operations. The cattle are all separated according to the brands denoting their owners, and they started back to their ranges. The calves are also branded, and again turned loose with the herd. The operation of collecting, separating and branding at the "round up" occupies about two months before the cattle are got back, during which the whole country is scoured by cow boys. It is generally a time of wild and boisterous excitement, reminding one of the annual assemblages of the old fur-traders when they meet to exchange their peltries for supplies brought up from St. Louis.

The New Empress of Russia.

The Princess Dagmar, as the empress is still called in the land of her birth, grew up with her sister Alexandria, now the Princess of Wales, at the Danish court with very modest surroundings. The queen was an excellent mother, and sought to develop in her daughters the sense of preference to the princess. It used to be said at the capital that the princesses were made to help in making their own dresses, and that the furniture in their bed room was covered with inexpensive calico. A story of the naive admiration expressed by Princess Dagmar on being shown the wedding trousseau of one of the noble ladies at court, and her longing wonder whether she would ever herself own "such handsome things," was told with a touch of sympathetic pride by the people of Copenhagen, with whom the two princesses were great favorites. Dagmar had won her way deepest into the people's heart, however. Her sweet disposition, the winning grace of her manner, and the perfect freedom with which she like her sisters (and indeed the whole royal family), moved among all classes of the people were well calculated to gain for her an affection that followed her to her new home and found expression at her wedding in a score of ways that touched the heart of the princess profoundly. At every subsequent appearance at her father's court she was received by the people with an enthusiasm that even embraced her husband, despite the rumors of his sinister character and violent temper, that from the beginning had threatened to make the match an unpopular one. The czarowitz apparently took kindly to this popularity, and when at Copenhagen mingled freely with the populace. His bluff, soldierly way soon found favor, and when Dagmar's children, in little kilted suits and with dark hair "banged" over their foreheads, began to be seen about the park at Fredensborg, "grandpapa's" summer palace the reconciliation to the foreigner was complete.

One of the causes that contributed to the popularity of the Princess Dagmar was, perhaps, her name. Her father had

wisely given to all his children, except Alexandra, old, historical Danish names, identified with the past of the nation. Frederick Christian, Valdemar, and Thyra are all names that hold a high place in Danish history, and live in its songs and traditions. But of all the nation's great names none is dearer to the heart of the Danish people than that of Dagmar, the queen of the victorious Valdemar, and the friend of the needy and oppressed throughout the land, whose goodness was so great that on her untimely deathbed, according to tradition, no greater sin weighed upon her conscience than sewing a lace sleeve on Sunday." The people of Copenhagen moved liked to compare her virtues with those of the beloved queen, and, at her departure for her Russian home, the fervent wish followed her that she would prove in truth a veritable Dagmar—a "harbinger of day" to the unhappy people whose empress she was some day to become. The Princess Dagmar was not a handsome child, her features being clumsy though pleasing; but she grew into a very beautiful woman, like her sister Alexandria. In every print shop in Copenhagen pictures of her and her husband, with their children, are for sale. The children have little of their mother's looks, but bear a strong resemblance to their father.

A Remarkable Man.

A Rochester correspondent of the New York Sun gives the following in regard to Lorenzo A. Pickles, of Newfame, in that state, who peddles trees throughout western New York: "He is seventy years old, and measures six feet and five inches in height. He has thirteen sisters and eight brothers, and he is the smallest of the entire family. One brother, who lives in Kentucky, is seven feet two and one-half inches in height, and weighs 275 pounds, although he is spare in flesh. The littlest sister is six feet five and one-half inches tall. The family is scattered, no two living in the same state. Lorenzo Pickles has the appearance of a man of forty. He never wears a coat, and goes without stockings winter and summer. He has two pupils in each eye. To distinguish objects close by Mr. Pickles uses powerful magnifying glasses. He can read print and see things at a greater distance, without the aid of glasses, than it is possible for persons with the natural eye to see. He never tasted liquor of any kind in his life, and never drinks water. Three small cups of tea a day, winter and summer, suffice to quench Mr. Pickles' thirst. He never eats fresh meat. His chief article of diet is salt pork, although he likes salt meats and fish. He eats two tablespoonsful of salt every day, and prefers salt to sugar in his tea. He and cake or sweetmeats of any kind he never tastes. He says he believes his hale and hearty condition is due mainly to the salt he uses. Mr. Pickles is a widower, but he has two daughters. One is seventeen years old, the other twelve. The older is six feet and half an inch tall. The youngest is five feet nine inches, and their father says they are both still growing."

PERSONAL.

Senator Anthony is ill in Washington with acute rheumatism.

Ex-Governor Jewell has returned from his southern trip not much improved in health.

Mayor Prince of Boston has inflammatory rheumatism and is confined to his house.

Dr. Schliemann is going to excavate in Crete next month and expects to find rich treasures.

The estate of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, at Guilford, Conn., is to be sold at auction for tax claims.

The Earl of Perth has passed his examination in the court of bankruptcy—debts, \$140,000; assets, none.

Mr. William Astor of New York has returned from Europe, bringing with him a choice collection of paintings and works of art.

Mary Clemmer, so long known as a Washington correspondent, has abandoned her letters and now devotes herself almost entirely to literature.

Kossuth is now living in a pleasant villa near Turin. Although nearly 70 years old, he is in good health, and his intellect is unimpaired. He spends a great deal of his time in studying natural science.

The Crown Prince of Germany has just bought for \$50,000 Rubens' magnificent picture of Neptune and Amphitrite. It has long been one of the ornaments of Count Schonborn's celebrated gallery at Vienna.

Mr. Wash. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased a lot in Washington, on which he will erect a handsome mansion, to be presented to his daughter, the wife of General Hazen, of the signal service.

Victor Hugo caught cold a few weeks ago, and his physician seized the occasion to examine him thoroughly. The man of medicine was surprised at the result. "I found," he said, "the frame of a man of forty-five years."

Mr. Herbert B. Mitchell, son of the newly-elected Pennsylvania senator, is so characteristic a young American that he ought to be embalmed in a book. Although he has not yet obtained his majority, he has bought a vast tract of land in Dakota, and is going to break up one thousand acres this spring.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was summoned to appear before a London magistrate the other day for keeping two dogs without a license. He took out licenses after being warned, but as he did not appear in person or by counsel before the court, but only sent word that he was detained on important business at the war office, he was fined five shillings.

ANNUAL ROUND UP.

Programme of the Association so far as Agreed Upon.

The Denver Tribune of yesterday gives the following report of the meeting of the Cattle Growers' association. The Tribune says: "The State Cattle Growers' association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in one of the parlors of the Windsor hotel. President Wilson called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to form plans, make preparations and so far as possible outline a programme for the approaching round-up."

"It was understood that the Kansas cattle men had set the time for commencing their hunt's on the 20th of May. It was desirable that the round-up in Colorado commence at an earlier date, and it being considered necessary for the Colorado men to act in conjunction with the Kansas men, this fact gave rise for many suggestions for overcoming the difficulty. Finally Mr. Samuel E. Wetzel offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Colorado cattle men will meet at Wallace on the 25th day of April for the purpose of hunting the Smoky country, and then meet the Colorado round-up at District No. 10, on the Republican, about May 25 to 30."

"The following was submitted by the round-up commissioners through the president of the association, and was approved:

"The stockmen of district No. 10 will meet with the stockmen of southwestern Nebraska at the head of the Frenchman on the 20th day of May, and work with them as far as necessary; then divide, part coming up the South Platte river to the mouth of Beaver creek, rounding up Payton creek and Battle Ground, and part going up the Republican and its tributaries to the head of Beaver; thence down Big and Little Beaver to the mouth; there unite; thence up the Platte to the mouth of Bijou; thence up Bijou to Muddy; thence up Muddy to the head."

W. H. H. CRAMMER,
G. A. BENKLEMAN,
W. ADDAMS,
Commissioners district No. 10.

"Secretary Wetzel stated that the inspector who had been employed to ascertain the number of cattle killed during the year on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, had reported a total of 520 head. He had not yet received the detailed report from the inspector, giving the number of each brand killed, but expected to have it soon. There were probably 100 owners of these 520 head, and as it would require an immense amount of correspondence to communicate with each owner, he thought it would be a good plan to present the total of claims to the claim agent of the railroad company, with a detailed statement of how much loss each owner had sustained. Then, if the claims were allowed, to place the money in bank and let the owners apply there for their money. The suggestion was regarded as a good one by the association, and it was adopted without discussion."

"After some discussion of the depredations of cattle thieves, and of the proper manner of preventing their encroachments, the association adjourned. The remainder of the round-up programme will be decided upon at a meeting to be held soon."

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

Mr. Spurgeon, who has been very ill for several months, and whose illness has been increased by his persisting in remaining at his work instead of going to Mentane as advised, it likely to proceed on an extended tour in the east early in the summer. He has lately suffered severely from acute rheumatism.

Mr. Edwin Arnold is mentioned as having written the "Light of Asia" in eleven months.

The publishers of the Atlantic Monthly have received orders from their London agent for a fresh supply of the January number, and a larger edition for the future.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A land that man has newly trod,
A land that only God has known,
Through all the soundless cycles flown;
Yet perfect blossoms bless the sod,
And perfect birds illumine the trees,
And perfect unheard harmonies
Pour out eternally to God.

A thousand miles of mighty wood,
Where thunder-storms stride fire-shod;
A thousand plants at every rod,
A stately tree at every road;
Ten thousand leaves to every tree,
And each a miracle to me;
Yet there be men who doubt of God!
—Joanquia Miller in the Californian.

When Calabash Sam went to Leadville and squatted the people framed the following appreciative resolution and appointed a committee of one to take and read it to him while the others stood behind trees with their guns cocked and pointed at the man: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Calabash Sam, late of Deadwood, and inform him that after sunrise to-morrow this crowd will open fire on him with the intention of furnishing a corpse for our new graveyard."

Ernest Legouve tells a characteristic story of the late General Ney when he was a lad of ten. The boy was walking with his tutor in the Tuilleries Garden, clad in a costume of some odd cut or color, that provoked the ridicule of some passers-by with an eye for the comic. Quitting his tutor, young Ney walked up to the laugher and looking him straight in the eye, remarked, "You are a coward to ridicule a child who cannot challenge you."

General Joseph Lane is seriously ill at his home in Roseburg, Oregon.

TELEGRAPHIC

DASHED TO DEATH.

A Railroad Train is Hurlled Into a River.

Cars Full of Passengers Float Down the Freezing Flood.

Eight Lives Lost and the Shores Lined with Spectators.

Doubts Expressed as to the Losses Suffered by Heath.

Postmaster Brady to be Investigated.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fearful Floods.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Dispatches from along Rock river, in Illinois and Wisconsin, state that the water is higher than ever known before, and is doing great damage. At Sterling, Illinois, it is twelve feet above low water mark, and is rising. The manufacturing interests of Rock Falls, opposite Sterling, are threatened with complete destruction, and night and day hundreds of men have worked for dear life to protect their bulkheads and raceways. If the water should rise another foot, the loss would be enormous. Several people have been forced to leave their homes. The Register office is a foot deep in water, and others are nearly as bad. The water is twenty-two inches higher than the high water mark of 1877. The river is two miles wide at several places north and south of here, and many farmers have large fields of wheat three feet under water, and whole meadows are equally flooded. Above Elgin the Fox river broke the ice gorge, and the dammed ice and water tore down the dams at Carpentersville and Dundee, and at Elgin river rose two feet above high water mark, breaking the dam and sweeping away the fine iron bridge of the C. & St. P. railway, just south of the city, taking barns and outhouses and flooding stores and first floors in the chief streets. The damage so far is from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and another gorge threatens the city with further havoc. All the mills, manufactures and water powers have suspended operations. The lower part of Sterling is flooded, the fairgrounds are submerged, and the distilleries with hundreds of cattle are on an island with the water crowding dangerously on all sides. The Chicago & North-western track for five miles is completely covered with water and much of it is washed away. There is no communication with the outside world except by telegraph. The river between Sterling and Erie has overflowed and is covering the country for many miles. If it continues rising the destruction will be fearful. Thousands of anxious people line the river banks watching the fearful flood which at times runs in waves three or four feet high. At Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, all the low lands near the river are flooded and the ice comes down in huge chunks crushing bridges, dams and everything in its path. The water in many cases is running into the windows of houses.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The water in the south-western part of the city is still rising and is now above high water mark of 1847, the highest point ever reached. The only additional damage is the flooding of Griffin & Connelly's ice house on the canal bank at Willow Spring. The Evening Journal's Elgin, Illinois, special says: The railroad track there is four feet under water and trains cannot pass over side of ten days. Bridges are badly demolished here and at Dundee. The damage in Kane county is \$300,000 but it is thought that the river cannot rise higher and the worst of the flood is over. The damage in Elgin yesterday afternoon aggregated \$150,000 to \$200,000. The chief items are the breaking of the Elgin Hydraulic company's dam and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bridge, \$10,000.

The Evening Journal's Omaha special says: The water in the Missouri stands to-day nineteen feet nine inches, and is still going slowly up. Lumberyard men are preparing for the worst again, but business on the bottoms is progressing, except the smelting works.

At Beloit there has been some damage, and great apprehension, but worst danger seems over. In the newspaper offices the hands work with four feet of water under them.

OMAHA, April 20.—Old settlers recall the saying that the Missouri river has a mortgage from bluff to bluff in view of the second great overflow this season. Instead of arriving at a standstill, as was expected, the river has been rising an inch an hour, and is now about twenty feet above low water mark, and all concerned are preparing to meet as high a flood as that of the 8th instant. The overflow this morning blockaded the Burlington & Missouri, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroad tracks south of this point, and interrupted work at the establishments on the lower part of the river bottom. The Union Pacific railroad are ready to run bridge cars across the low track near the transfer depot, if necessary to maintain communication, as before. Not so serious damage is anticipated as was wrought by the previous flood, but much inconvenience is inevitable.

BELOIT, Wis., April 20.—At four this morning the bulkhead and part of the draw at Barrett, Arnold & Kimball's straw board mill went out. The night foreman, Wm. Comstock, and five from the Rock River company's east side mill started across in a scow to help save the bulkhead, and were sucked in, capsized, and all were drowned save John K. Tingber, who was rescued.

Dashed Through a Trestle.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Evening Journal's Clinton, Iowa, special says: As the night express train, west bound, on the Rock Island division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was moving at ordinary speed across the trestle work over the Meredosia river a few miles south of Albany, Illinois, the trestle gave way and the train was precipitated into the water. The train, consisting of an engine, tender, baggage car, passenger and sleeping cars, all went down except the sleeper which hangs over the end of the bridge at an angle of forty-five degrees, the upper end high in the air. Two cars floated off down stream. The passenger coach lodged against an island forty rods away. The baggage car struck in the middle of the stream about the same distance; only the roofs of the two cars are now in sight. Engineer West and the fireman, unknown, residing at Freeport, went down in the cab and nothing has been seen since of the locomotive or men. Baggageman Samuel Flanagan, brakeman Harry Heyers, Messenger Daniel Elithrope, and Conductor Thomas Fuller all escaped. All are injured except the latter. Their escape is a miracle. Eleven passengers were in the forward car, including a man and boy residing at Pine River, Wisconsin, en route to Omaha, a woman an two children who got on at Savannah for Rock Island, D. W. Lundy, of Albany, five others destination unknown, of these two men jumped ashore as the floating car passed the abutment of the wagon bridge which went out yesterday. Another leaped but fell back and was drowned. A woman and one child and the boy from Pine river were taken off of the car after it lodged at the island and the other passengers including the man from Pine river, the little child of the lady and Dr. Lundy were drowned. These together with the engineer and fireman, make eight lives lost in all. There were only three passengers in the sleeper and they together with the colored porter climbed out of the rear end of the car and escaped uninjured. Their names are H. W. Gordon, Rochester, New York, G. W. Chapman, Newark, N. J., Harry Warren, Boston, a traveling companion of Chapman. F. C. Butler was on the train. The wounded have been made comfortable at a hotel. The lady is prostrated by the shock. The river is a perfect torrent where the trestle went out. It is said a freight train passed the bridge an hour or so ahead of the passenger. Twenty boats are at work in a pouring rain searching for bodies and securing baggage. All the bodies are liable to be washed out. A hole has been cut in the roof of the baggage car and some baggage taken out. The shore here and for eight miles below is lined with people looking for tokens of the wreck.

AFFAIRS AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 21.—To-night the river is within two inches of extreme high water mark, which is twenty-two feet. It has risen about fourteen inches since yesterday and has been about stationary all the evening. This stationary period corresponds to that of Wednesday at Sioux City. It is probable that it will begin rising here again to-night and continue till Sunday.

A dispatch from Sioux City says the river has risen there since yesterday morning three feet, reaching the high water mark of the previous flood. We will get that additional raise in a somewhat less quantity by Friday morning. It is generally believed that the river will rise six inches, or perhaps one foot, above high water mark before it begins to subside.

The situation at Omaha and Council Bluffs is about the same as it was two weeks ago. The river is four or five miles wide. Railroad travel is more or less interrupted. At the Union Pacific transfer depot on the east side of the river the water is over the tracks and the Union Pacific is again using a pontoon bridge of flat cars over which passengers, mail, express and baggage are transferred to the other side. On the approach to the bridge trains from the east are pushed to the transfer through the water wheel deep. The trains were all more or less late. The Union Pacific California express is detained in Omaha on account of the wash-out of trestle work at Elkhorn river twenty-five miles west of here.

The east bound express is being held on the west side of the track, which will probably be repaired to-morrow. Elkhorn river is very high at the U. P. crossing, but is falling above at Norfolk. Every railroad terminus here is having more or less trouble. There were no trains to-day at all between Omaha and Lincoln. Either of the roads to Omaha is cut off on the southwest and north with prospects of eastern connection being cut off to-morrow. All houses on the lowlands on both sides of the river have been vacated. Sixteen hundred men are out of employment by the flooding of establishments on the Omaha levee.

GENERAL ANXIETY.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Evening Journal's Omaha special says: The present great freshet seems liable to be speedily eclipsed. It looks as though eastern communication would be severed in a few hours more. Everybody is anxious to-day as the water in the river and the streams above is still rising and there was heavy rain last night which may cause considerable further rise and disastrous results. No loss of life have yet been reported.

PERIL TO FARMERS.

The Chicago Journal's Quincy special says it seems probable that the levees below the city of Omaha, although greatly strengthened and raised, will give way before the great flood which is coming and will expose the rich farm lands to another inundation and loss of crops.

SMALL DAMAGE NORTH.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The rivers centering here are rapidly falling and no danger is feared now. The damage on the Milwaukee river at the towns outside of the city will probably aggregate \$25,000. There is small damage in the city.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

BISMARCK, April 21.—The Northern Pacific

which runs for a considerable distance west of Missouri in the valley of the Hart river is having considerable trouble with washouts. Over twenty bridges have gone and several hundreds of yards of track. The "bad lands," a part of the river are still over banks and Mandan still has from one to two feet of water in the street as well as a large quantity of ice yet unmelted; more damage is likely to occur.

AFFAIRS AT HANNIBAL.

HANNIBAL, April 21.—The water is only nine inches below the highest mark of last year. The streets are inundated. The farmers are leaving the low lands in fear. However, the disaster may be avoided by great efforts.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THAT CONFLAGRATION OF THE HEATH. WASHINGTON, April 21.—Governor McEvery to-day telegraphed to Jonas regarding the destruction of the Heath property in Louisiana. It was insured for \$4,000, but valued by the insurance company at only \$1,400, and Heath was charged with burning the property to get the insurance and is now being investigated. Jonas will speak on the matter this afternoon.

ANXIOUS TO GO HOME.

Slater is paired with Platt of Conn. He is going to Oregon. Frye will be absent some time and other senators desire to leave, and it begins to look as if it would be no quorum. It is probable that the senate will be adjourned to day to Tuesday.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

The enforced resignation of, Assistant Postmaster General Brady continues to be a prominent topic of comment and rumors are afloat that it is soon to be followed by a criminal indictment of Brady and a number of prominent mail contractors for conspiracy to defraud the government and by civil suits to procure restitution of a large amount of money alleged to have been thus fraudulently acquired by them. It is further intimated in seemingly well informed quarters that the resignation of several other department officers whose relation with the star route ring have been of a questionable character will also be demanded and that several clerks in the central office are marked for dismissal. A full statement of the results of the investigation now in progress is promised to be given to the press by Postmaster-General James as soon as it is completed and there is strong reason to expect that the division will be very startling.

FREMONT'S HOPES.

Gossip says that Governor Fremont, of Arizona, expects to be appointed minister to Mexico. The why and wherefore of this alleged expectation are not discernible.

BELVA'S RASHFULNESS.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, vaguely known as a female lawyer of this city has filed a communication at the White House, offering to accept the Brazilian mission if tendered to her. She alleges her fitness for the position upon various grounds such as thorough knowledge of the commercial interests of the United States, familiarity with international law, an earnest desire to arbitrate difference between nations, an acquaintance with the emperor and empress of Brazil and proficiency in the French and Spanish languages. As to sex she says the precedent is an old one. The Brazilian is the only monarchy on this continent and monarchies from time immemorial have seated women on the throne and have granted the places according to their rank without stopping to the narrow policy of some would-be republics. In concluding her letter she says I enclose for your consideration the only one recommendation, and that from a woman; I enclose it simply because it is so rare a thing for one woman to recommend another.

The recommendation is from Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, who commends her as one of the bravest, truest women of the country.

POSTAL CHANGES.

There has been considerable sensation ever since Postmaster General James entered upon the discharge of his duties. The air has been thick with rumors and it is thought that a division in the near future will naturally lead up to another important change in the personal offices of the second assistant postmaster general. Such changes, it is understood, having become imperative by a detection of unfaithful work on the part of the present incumbent.

SWIRLING WATERS.

OMAHA, April 21.—The river is now only six inches below the highest point of the late flood and is rising rapidly. The situation is much the same as a week and a half ago, except that there is no damage from the ice now. Lumber in the extensive yards has begun to float away, threatening a heavy loss. Railway connections are maintained by bridges over flat cars at the transfer depot.

Tremendous Explosions.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 21.—About 7.30 this morning two terrible explosions occurred from nitro-glycerine in the nitro-glycerine vaults of the Dittmar powder works near this city. About five minutes after ten thousand pounds of sporting powder in the storehouse about one hundred feet from the nitro-glycerine vaults ignited and caused another terrific explosion. The buildings were all demolished and scattered in every direction and for miles around fences were blown to splinters, trees uprooted and many buildings in the neighborhood badly shattered and the windows for two or three miles away blown out by the shock. It was felt forty miles away. No one was seriously hurt. The man in charge of the nitro-glycerine vaults discovered the fire caused by an improper mixture of acids and warned the others and fled before the explosion occurred.

SARACON WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—News from Samoa has arrived since the death of King Malietoa to the effect that the government forces have captured the island of Apia, some two weeks since, they surrounded and compelled the surrender of 800 rebel warriors, about 50 of the principal chiefs, 497 guns, 325 American battle axes, 225 large knives used in fighting, 7 large war

canoes, one boat and two cannon. The main strength of the insurgents or old party on Samoa with 1,700 fighting men have joined the king's forces and driven the old Malietoa rebel leader off the island. The king's forces thus relieved on Samoa are now giving their attention to the rebel army on Upolu.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Silver bars, 112½.
Money 3@6.
Governments quiet, unchanged.
Stocks closed firm.
Following are the quotations:—
Western Union... 116½
Panama... 116½
Quicksilver... 16½
Union Pacific... 117½
Pacific Mail... 51½
U. P. bonds... 115
Mariposa... 7½
Central Pacific... 87
Wells, Fargo... 118
C. P. bonds... 115½
N. Y. Central... 143½
Sutro Tunnel... 2½
Erie... 45½

Crop Prospects.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Commercial Bulletin says late reports from some of the southwestern grain-growing states, taken as a whole, are quite encouraging. Seeding will unquestionably be late but the compensating factor for a cold, wet spring is that the deeper stratum of the soil will be filled with a reserve of moisture as a safeguard against the summer's drought. The most reliable authorities take this view and are very far therefore from sharing the apprehensions of the Croaker family.

Threatening the Czar.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Berlin correspondent says the czar still resides in the diminutive chateau of Gotschina guarded by six cordons of soldiers. His majesty has never seen the outside of the inner circle of the Autschkoff palace. The town mansion has been entrusted to the Pavlovski guards. Nihilist manifesto have been received by all Russian ministers and court officials.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 21.—A powder magazine three miles from the city, containing a thousand kegs of powder exploded this morning. Buildings were shaken about the city as by an earthquake. People were thrown from their feet, plate glass and small windows were broken in many places. The explosion was heard for miles around. The damage to buildings in the city is \$5,000. No lives were lost.

A Bon Mot.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Miss Guit Mot, an actress who has been playing engagements in the Chinese theatre in Havana, arrived from Cuba yesterday on the steamship Saratoga. She was assisted down the gang plank by Ah Lee and John Ah Hok, Chinese gentlemen of this city. Miss Mot is on her way to China.

An Epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The small-pox is epidemic both in the Sandwich Islands and China. It is noticeable in this connection that the mortality in Chinatown for two weeks past has been greatly on the increase, but no one seems to know of what disease they die in that quarter.

Getting Even With Heath.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The Democrat publishes a statement alleging that all stories told by Mr. Heath regarding his troubles in Louisiana are false. Heath owns no property in Louisiana, his brother being the sole owner. It is believed that he burned his property for the insurance.

A Righteous Strike.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—The street railway employees struck to-day for a half dollar increase, which was invariably refused, and new men were hired as fast as possible. The strikers peaceably induced many men to leave the cars, but travel is not entirely stopped.

FOREIGN.

Beaconsfield's Burial Place.

LONDON, April 20.—It is understood that the friends and relatives of the late Beaconsfield are willing to assent to a public funeral and burial of his remains, in Westminster Abbey, unless directions to the contrary are found among the papers of the deceased.

LONDON, April 20.—Gladstone has written the following letter to Lord Rawlinson: "I learned of the decease of Lord Beaconsfield with sad surprise. I shall be prepared to give directions for a public funeral."

Sir Nathaniel Rothschild on behalf of the executors thanked Gladstone, stating that Beaconsfield's will directed that he be buried at Hughenden by the side of his wife.

Beaconsfield's Expressed Wish.

LONDON, April 21.—The following is the clause in Beaconsfield's will, relative to the disposition of his remains: "I desire and direct that I may be buried in the same vault in the churchyard at Hughenden, in which the remains of my late dear wife, Mary Ann Disraeli, created in her own right, Countess Beaconsfield were placed, and that my funeral may be conducted with the same simplicity as hers was."

Beaconsfield's Funeral.

LONDON, April 21.—The funeral of Beaconsfield takes place at Hughenden, Tuesday next.

Bismarck has a salary of \$15,000 as chancellor of the German empire. He also has twelve horses in his stables. Pursuant to a recent law, a tax of about ten cents for each of the horses was levied upon him, the total amount of the assessment being a trifle over a dollar. He returned a protest against the tax on the ground that he owned only ten horses. The number of horses for which he had been assessed had been furnished by his own employees. His demand for a reduction was denied. This incident was not unlike one that had happened before. Bismarck's house had been assessed by the municipal authorities at \$5,000, and a tax of \$150 had been imposed upon it. He entered a protest against the valuation of the property, at the same time accusing the officials by whom it had been made of partiality and hostile discrimination against him, for reasons of political enmity. This charge has been indignantly repelled, and the payment of the tax enforced. Bismarck was evidently yet smarting under the house tax controversy when the horse tax was imposed.

It is greatly to Disraeli's credit that he desires to be buried quietly by the side of his wife.

We are having the customary spring Ute scares. The people in Uncompahgre have passed resolutions, and are feeling better.

Wayne MacVeagh will not have much trouble in suppressing Chandler. He will give him office work where he will be harmless.

Judge Tourgee heartily endorses republican co-operation with readjusters. He is for anything which will make a break in the solid south.

Senator Beck has challenged any republican leader to stump Virginia this fall. This will present a good opportunity for fair open discussion.

The opening of the Manitow season on Monday night promises to be exceedingly brilliant. We are likely to have the best season we have ever had this year.

Brady was one of the stalwart syndicate formed in the winter of 1879-80 to nominate Grant. His task was to carry the Indiana convention. But he didn't.

Two men were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The hanging will have a good effect. There has been too much shooting and too little hanging to have the law respected.

Postmaster-General James, be he stalwart or liberal, is the right man in the right place. He is investigating Brady and will get at the truth. There cannot be so much smoke without some fire.

Denver should be patient and not so jealous of her younger neighbor in the possession of the most elegant opera house in the west. If the walls of the building now being put up there don't fall in before it is finished she will an opera house soon.

As yet there has been no recognition of Sherman in the leading appointments. Our dispatches state that it is proposed to nominate Warren M. Bateman as solicitor of the treasury. It has already been announced that he will decline because of a lucrative law practice. Mr. Bateman took charge of Mr. Sherman's interests at Chicago and is his closest political friend.

Colorado Springs does well to make the most over her Opera House. It is probably the most notable public building which will be erected in the city for the next—well, say ten years.—[Denver Tribune.]

Well, Denver is ten years older than Colorado Springs but has not got an opera house yet. It looks as though we might keep ahead anyway. We don't need to put up public buildings so often as our walls stand.

Senator Bruce, of Georgia, admitted that there was a time in Georgia when his life was not safe, because of his republican affiliations. But he claims this is all changed now and that any man is safe to express his views. He styles all charges of bulldozing during the past few years as false. Possibly he is correct. But if the bulldozing has ceased, it ceased only when the opposition was crushed and bulldozing was unnecessary. The south can claim no virtue now for abstaining from terrorism. If the bourbons are in danger of losing their supremacy, there will be an opportunity to test the sincerity of their repentance.

The New Hotel.

Mr. Charles Hallowell, of the committee to solicit subscriptions to the hotel stock, reports some additions to the list since yesterday. He explains that members of the committee were not able to do much work yesterday, owing to press of private business. The total amount pledged is \$20,450, and the entire sum of \$25,000 will surely be secured. Those desiring to subscribe for the stock can do so by calling either upon Mr. Charles Hallowell, Mr. A. Sagerdorff or Mr. A. L. Lawton, at their places of business. The list of new subscriptions is as follows:

Previously reported.....	\$17,150
John Stanley, Jr.....	200
E. P. Tenney.....	100
Hooker, Holmes & Co.....	100
E. J. Eaton.....	100
S. B. Westerfield.....	100
Durkee & Rose.....	100
Abe Roberts.....	100
G. S. Stewart.....	100
L. E. Sherman.....	100
E. F. Whedon.....	100
A. Sutton.....	100
J. M. Ellison.....	100
Pledged but not on list.....	\$18,450
Total.....	\$20,450

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton has just published a pamphlet of great interest on "The Spoils System," as seen in the New York custom house and postoffice. Mr. Eaton will be remembered, was appointed by General Grant to succeed George William Curtis as head of the civil service commission. For ten years he has studied the subject carefully and thoroughly both from the practical operations of the civil service in this country and England and from a theoretically point of view. What makes his writings most valuable however is that his deductions are drawn from experience. His report on the English civil service showed what a beneficial result has been obtained by abolishing the spoils system. His present pamphlet shows the beneficial result

from a partial abolishment of the spoils system in the New York custom house and postoffice. The great change wrought is shown by the following quotation describing the state of affairs before Collector Arthur took charge of the custom house.

Thus, in the period of five years, or 1,565 secular days next preceding the appointment of Collector Arthur in 1871, there had been 1,678 removals in the New York custom house—more than at the rate of one for every day. The aggregate was very nearly equal to a removal of every officer twice in that time. Every twenty-four hours for five years together, a sentence, an execution, another partisan novice on the pay-rolls, for the good of the party at the custom house! Will posterity believe it? In the postoffice and other federal offices it had been much the same. I believe these removals are more numerous than all that were made among the offices serving in all the departments at Washington within the same period!

During a like period Collector Arthur removed only one hundred and forty-four persons, and under Merritt the proportion has been still less. The pamphlet contains a vast amount of facts and statistics, which must convince the most bitter, but honest, opponents of reform that the spoils system is bad, and as far as it has been partially abolished, it has been beneficial to the service. His pamphlet announces a few general principles which we have frequently enunciated in these columns, and which we gladly quote:

Politics is neither a trade, a business, nor a game, but the science of government, involving the rights, interests and duties of the people, which no one may sacrifice or disregard for private gain or party ends.

Public office is a public trust, the authority and opportunities of which must be used as absolutely as the public moneys for the public benefit, and not for the purposes of any individual or party. There is no more right to use the authority to nominate, to employ, to promote or to remove in public service, or to fix salaries or tax those in that service, for mere party or personal advantage, or on the theory of party spoils, than there is to take the money from the treasury and use it for the same purpose. The difficulty of enforcing a rule makes not the least difference in its obligation.

PERSONAL.

A Paris paper speaks of Sir James Gordon Bennett, the American nobleman.

Victor Hugo has stock to the value of \$350,000 in the National Bank of Belgium.

A Life of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas by Gen. R. M. Johnson is announced for early publication.

The St. Louis Cremation Society has fifty members, many of them men of wealth and leisure.

A true philosopher never argues. He mentally concludes that his opponent is an ass, and keeps his mouth shut.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The sworn inventory of the late Senator Carpenter's estate, places the real estate at \$12,000, and the personal property at \$49,000.

The prince of Maples, crown prince of Italy, is so sickly and puny that it is feared he will never ascend the throne of his fathers. His father and mother were double first cousins.

J. Montgomery Sears, the richest man in Boston, is to have the most expensive house on Mount Desert Island. The lot cost \$33,000, and the cottage, which is being built in Boston, will cost over \$100,000.

Queen Isabella is reported to be a property owner in Washington. Her possessions there are thirty acres on Capitol Hill and a row of brick houses. The purchase was made through a Philadelphia firm.

The engagement of Ruthford B. Hayes, Jr., and Miss Alice Smith, daughter of William Henry Smith, of Chicago, is announced.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says that several pieces of antique furniture, which belonged, originally, to the Jeff Davis mansion, in that city, were sold at auction, on Tuesday, and brought fancy prices.

A painting sold by an English artist twenty-five years ago for \$200, was resold for \$32,000 after his death. And yet painters continue to sell their works before they die! Something strange about this.—[Nor. Herald.]

Whittier says the first money he earned was paid for a copy of Shakespeare, and that it proved to be the best investment he ever made. "The long years since," he adds, "have only deepened my admiration of the great creative poet."

A Berlin pipe manufacturer recently presented Bismarck with a superb smelting pipe, bearing the prince's arms. The latter returned it with a note from his secretary, saying that when he wanted a pipe he could afford to buy one.

Mr. Moses A. Dow, the publisher of the Waverly Magazine, is 71 years old. For a long time he had hard luck, but he finally had an income of \$150,000 a year. He is a large property owner, and pays \$14,000 taxes. He prints all the love stories that are sent to him, and was never known to decline an original poem.

The death is announced of Nicholas Rubinstein, elder brother of the more famous Anton, but himself a pianist of no achievements, and for many years director of the Moscow conservatory. There was some question of bringing him to this country a few years ago on a concert tour. The mother of the Rubinstens was an accomplished musician and a teacher at the imperial seminary of Moscow.

The following letter was written by Abraham Lincoln to a Nebraska editor: "Springfield, April 26, 1859.—T. J. Pickett, Esq.—My Dear Sir—Yours of the 13th is just received. My engagements are such that I can not at a very early day visit Rock Island to deliver a lecture, or for any other object. As to the other matter you kindly mention, I will in candor say I do not think myself fit for the presidency. I am certainly flattered and gratified that some of my friends think of me in that connection, but I really think it best for our cause that no concerted effort such as you suggest should be made. Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN."

No building has fallen in Denver for twenty-four hours.

The streets of New York are growing worse and worse and the legislature appears disinclined to furnish any remedy.

The more quarrels there are among Kilkenny cats the less there will be of the cats. The family quarrel among the democrats in New York will not grieve the republicans.

Another enthusiast is going to fast. He will try to live forty-five days without food. He will be watched by a reputable physician and perhaps some good may come of his effort.

Joss Kelly was so rejoiced over his Tammany triumph that he burst forth the day after his election into the original remark that it was "the proudest day of his life." Kelley is getting to be intellectual.

It is probable that Beaconsfield's ashes will rest in Westminster Abbey after all. Should no directions to the contrary be found among his papers his friends will consent to a public funeral in the abbey.

And now come the democrats and say that the hall was packed in the interests of John Kelly. There is trouble among the Tammany ranks. When rogues fall out honest men get their due.

Kelly is still boss of Tammany. He secured his position by fifty votes. Judge Donahue was a candidate. As for Tammany there was little choice between Scylla and Charybdis. As for the republican party in New York the more Kellys the better.

Beaconsfield asks to be buried in the quiet graveyard of Hughenden manor by the side of his wife. The queen of England may desire to honor his memory by giving his ashes rest in Westminster Abbey, but doubtless the wishes of the dead statesman will outweigh the desires of the living sovereign and her people.

Judge Belford says he has read every pamphlet on the silver question and studied the authorities. He has done this to little advantage, then. His views in the Leadville Herald correspondence do not agree with any of the standard double-standard writers. They are a simple rehash of the views of greenback silver men like Warner, Bland and Voorhees.

The New York World has criticised very severely Secretary Windom's way of building over refunding. It now finds itself in a ridiculous position, because Senator Bayard, among others, advised Secretary Windom to take this course. The World has considered Bayard the embodiment of financial wisdom.

The battle of Shiloh is being discussed. Strange to say Sheridan declares he was not surprised and Grant has previously stated the same thing. All that can be said then is that our side fought very poorly the first day. Some of our fellow townsmen were present at the battle and might give us interesting descriptions.

Nearly every city in the country is complaining of the inefficiency of their officials in cleaning their streets. Colorado Springs has however but little to complain of. Her officers are diligently doing all they can to have them clean and healthful. Last week was spent in sending notifications. This week will be marked by an increase in the city's fund through fines unless the nuisances are abated.

The Railway Age has recently published an article on narrow gauge railways. While it does not think that there is as much enthusiasm over this system as there was, it shows the mileage is increasing. In 1870 there were 4,187 miles constructed and in 1870 the number of miles was increased to 5,661. In 1879 Ohio had the greatest number of miles but the rapid construction of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande Co. in 1880 place Colorado at the head. The three states of Colorado, Ohio, and Texas have a third in mileage of the system in this country. The future development of the system is thus given: "At present the narrow gauge 'development' is in progress mainly in 'connection with two systems. The Denver and Rio Grande company has pushed 'its lines with wonderful vigor in various 'directions in Colorado and New Mexico, 'having more than doubled its mileage in 'two years, and is still building rapidly in 'that region, while it is also moving southward to old Mexico to meet a great system being built in the same interest from 'the City of Mexico northward. The 'company expects to lay five hundred 'miles of track this year. In a very 'short time another system has sprung 'up, which shows remarkable vigor, 'namely the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington. This company, by construction 'and absorption, has now nearly 400 miles 'in operation in Ohio and Indiana, and is 'steadily extending southward in the form 'of Texas, already including nearly 500 'miles. This scheme also contemplates 'an eventual connection with Mexico and 'the Palmer-Sullivan system, to which the 'Denver and Rio Grande system is allied. 'With these extensive schemes completed 'the narrow gauge will have a fair test by 'the side of the standard gauge.

DISRAELI.

The death of Disraeli creates a sensation in keeping with his career, but will call for little genuine sorrow. He has lived a life of great activity, but of little value because too selfish. The end of his political career was really the Berlin conference. It was the close of the most disreputable struggle which any civilized nation in modern times has carried on. He lent the power of a noble christian race to prolong a power whose history in Europe for four centuries has distinguished it as the enemy of christianity, morality, freedom and enlightenment. For this his country deposed him. His career furnishes stimulant to those who are ambitious to achieve political power and distinction, but it is an unhealthy one, like that which Fisk furnished the young men in New York who were in pursuit of wealth. The only element in the methods by which he mounted to the proudest position in England, worthy of respect, was his persistence. He began life by teaching that want of principle and honesty were an aid to success and his life unfortunately endorsed the truth of his teaching. His very audacity led the English people to admire him for this but not to respect him. He never was expected to be consistent, which gave him an immense advantage. He lost nothing by changing his principles or policy. His success is the greatest libel on the honesty, justice and common sense of the English people that has ever been uttered. We have had no one American character which resembles him. He had the strong personal ambition of a Conkling, the unscrupulous methods of a Tilden and the cold, brilliant intellect of a Cushing. His death will inspire few nisi bonum articles.

Leadville is setting the balance of the state a good example. A jury there has just had the nerve to find a prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is hanging. There have been a hundred lives taken by violence in Colorado in a few months, but the hangings, where are they? Juries generally forget the dead man whose life is gone, and think only of the living and how hard it would be to take life.—(Denver Times).

The fact that there have been one hundred cold blooded murders in this state in the past few months, and but one conviction, seems quite remarkable in a state whose press has been full of denunciation of the government, because the murderers of half a dozen persons at the White river agency have not been punished. It would seem that we have been paying too much attention to other people's business. Certainly it would be just as conducive to the public peace of Colorado to awaken indignation against the more numerous band of white murderers within our reach who remain unpunished, and whose freedom is a threat against life and property. Let us first do our own duty before complaining of others. When we have hung our hundred white murderers, we can complain of the government not hanging their dozen red ones.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande road show a larger increase from January 1 to March 31 than any roads which report their earnings, except the Central Pacific and Louisville and Nashville. But its increase in mileage is less than these two. The increase in earnings of the Central Pacific for the above time over the same time last year is \$1,001,368, but the increase in mileage is 273 miles. The increase in earnings of the Louisville and Nashville is \$700,067, and in mileage 553 miles. The increase of the Denver and Rio Grande is \$602,305, and in mileage 214 miles. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe no longer reports its earnings.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company will be our most useful corporation. It promises to give within a few months a greater diversity and impetus to our industries, than they have received in ten years. If the iron ores of our mountains can be utilized, the product will be more valuable than that of gold or silver.

The Denver Republican republishes an interview of a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat with Senator Teller, which must be inaccurate. He is reported as saying that Senator Robertson bolted the caucus which nominated Senator Platt. Instead of this being true, Robertson in the caucus turned his strength to Platt, when a few more votes were needed to nominate him.

Ex-Secretary Gorham has been taught to be a little more modest about attacking the republicanism of others. Instead of passing through dangers as Jorgensen has, his worst conflicts have been in seeking office.

Jorgensen talked himself tired last Tuesday evening in the Washington Republican office, trying to express to Gorham his contempt of the gentleman. Gorham could not be insulted, and in the language of our dispatch was "as impervious as a knot on a log."

Whitelaw Reid will go to Europe for a six months vacation, and Col. John Hay will edit the Tribune while he is gone. Mr. Reid denies that he is to retire permanently from the Tribune, or that he is to take a foreign mission.

Judge Belford does not have anything to say about Senator Kearney's charge that he dishonorably suppressed the fact that Coulter denied to Belford in Kearney's presence that he (Coulter) said that Belford's letter reports him to have said,

LEADVILLE.

A Political Opportunity—Business of the Camp.

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, April 18.—The city government of Leadville having fallen into the hands of the republicans, it might be expected that sweeping reforms would be inaugurated in behalf of honesty and economy. The future of the party in this city will be practically determined by the results of the coming year's administration. It remains to be seen whether the republicans will be wise enough and honest enough to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to establish their supremacy in Leadville. A faithful and impartial collection of revenues, especially in the important matter of licenses, and economical and business-like expenditures, will place the finances of the city on a sound basis and beyond question give permanency to the republican rule. It is to be feared, however, that personal greed may in some cases rise superior to considerations of this character and in a party sense destroy the fruits of victory. On the other hand it is whispered that some of our leading republicans are especially anxious to receive and maintain party control of Lake county, to enable them to send clean republican delegations to future legislatures. Otherwise they would work to great disadvantage in any effort to influence the election of U. S. senator. This consideration may induce them to bring every possible influence to bear on our mayor and council to secure a clean administration of city affairs. In this way personal ambition, even vaulting ambition, may indirectly benefit the public.

It is a difficult matter at best to secure any considerable degree of purity in the civic administration of such a city as Leadville. People come here for the simple purpose of making money. A certain portion hope to do this by making a profession of politics and fleeing the public. They usually possess neither capacity nor honesty, but have a full share of cunning and energy, and are sure to become masters of the situation unless held in check by the better elements of the community. But the better elements are so wrapped up in their private business that they usually neglect their public business, and the bummers get ahead of them. In Leadville it has become an absolute necessity to crush out the official thieves and blacklegs, and if the republicans succeed in doing this they will be sustained by the honest men of all parties.

The weather is more warm and pleasant and the mud is already beginning to dry up in our streets. It will be many days however before the roads from the mines will be in good condition. The natural effect of bad roads is dullness on our streets. The booming days have long since passed, but the substantial basis of steady prosperity remains in our producing mines, which as a whole, undoubtedly show more ore in sight than at any other time in the history of the camp. Business has been overdone and reaction has followed. It is the old experience. The fittest will survive and a healthier condition supervene. There is no general decline. On the contrary the life blood is rich and abundant. J. L. LOGGINS.

The uncle of Jackson who was murdered by the Utes last fall killed his man in Del Norte a few days ago. The Muldoon says he did well because his quarrel was just. But the same charity cannot be used for the Utes who only committed the last act in a drunken quarrel. Each took the law into their own hands. The only distinction is that the Utes had less chance of securing the vindictive offices of the law than Jackson had and had more reason to take the law into their own hands. Murder by a white man should be considered as bad as if by a red man.

Pestilence is feared in New York City as a result of its present filthy condition.

\$11 Worth.

From the Solid Muldoon.

S. P. Rounds has solicited (confidentially of course) our aid in securing him the position of government printer. We will say to Mr. Garfield that Mr. Rounds is eminently qualified for the position, and the only safeguard would be the selection of about nine good, honest men to watch him.

P. S. Samuel, credit our account with \$11.

Fellow Feeling.

Georgetown Courier.

The Democrat wants Leadville to give Belford a reception. Somehow democrats all over the state have "a sort of fellow feeling as it were" for our representative.

Latest Proposition.

Denver Tribune.

The latest proposition in state politics is that if a man is lied about he is under the necessity of establishing the lie, and that then there must be a question of veracity between the falsifier and the men who show him to be one. This gives a scandal all the advantages of a New York Ledger story. It makes it a serial.

Mr. Suter, an Englishman, who was recently captured by brigands near Salonica, Turkey, was a correspondent from the Dobrudsha of the London Telegraph during the Russo-Turkish war, and at its conclusion visited Texas.

Miss Lucy R. Yates of Holyoke, Mass., will sail from this port to-day to South Africa, under a six years' engagement to teach in a school there. The only acquaintance she has in that land is a former classmate at Farmingham, Mass.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' BOOK.

The Memphis Appeal has been given access to this book, and permitted to make such quotations as would show the general character of the book. The general comment is that the book falls far short of what was anticipated both in style and matter. His introduction says the book was prepared as a vindication of the lost cause, and contains a rambling defense of state sovereignty. The book proper opens with a defense of slavery, followed with an account of ante bellum slavery legislation. His discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is very full, but adds nothing to what was already known. Then follows the history of the war. The extracts given would fill possibly a page of this paper, and must necessarily give an incomplete idea of the book. Still, if the extracts show the average quality of the book, some general criticisms may be justly made.

The arguments for slavery and secession are stale and read like an 1860 almanac. They have no reference to what has happened since and belong rather to ancient history. When he gets down to the war, the same staleness is exhibited. He tells by little that the world did not already know. There is no inside view of many interesting points about which there has been much discussion, particularly his differences with Lee during the last three months of the rebellion. Only in little things where he can easily justify himself, does he defend himself from hostile criticism. He carefully avoids making an attack on any of his surviving companions and therefore the hostile attacks of Toombs and others which were expected will not be made.

In literary style the book is very commonplace. There is not a passage quoted that rises to the dignity of eloquence. To show how dry and commonplace his descriptions of his associates are, we quote the following notice given of the most striking character on the rebel side:

That vigilant, enterprising and patriotic soldier, General T. J. Jackson, whose steadiness under fire at the battle of Manassas had procured for him the sobriquet of "Stonewall," was then on duty as district commander of the Shenandoah valley. He was a West Virginian, and though he had not acquired the fame which subsequently shed such lustre upon his name, he possessed a well deserved confidence among the people of that region. Ever watchful and daring in the discharge of any duty, he was intensely anxious to guard his beloved mountains of Virginia. This stimulating his devotion to the general welfare of the confederacy, induced him to desire to march against the enemy, who had captured Romney.

His descriptions of Lee and the Johnsons are in the same style. Only well known facts are given. One would suppose that his position and association with these men would have given him impressions and experiences sufficiently original to be interesting, but his book does not show it.

The only novel thing we noticed in the extracts was his complaint that the north did not divide the naval ships with the south instead of greedily keeping all they could lay their hands on. He even gently rebukes those United States naval officers who sympathized with the south, but who delivered their war ships up to the government before resigning. He thinks that though receiving their commissions from the president of the United States and sworn to support its constitution, they should have delivered these ships of war to the states from which they hailed. Evidently Jefferson Davis still lives in the past. He has neither learned or known anything since the time he put on crinolines. The book will probably fall still born, though it might have been the literary sensation of the year.

Clerk McIntire is a very industrious officer. He performs his duties with dispatch and is courteous to all who have business with him.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Lincoln and family will pass the summer at Rye Beach.

Captain Mayne Reid has started a new journal for boys in London.

The democrats of Wisconsin talk of changing their name, and coming out as "anti-monopolists."

Senator Dawes is described by a correspondent as thin-haired and scrawny, and shaped like one-half of a parenthesis.

Moltke is now finishing the twentieth volume of his story of the operations of the army in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1.

A Boston Sunday school boy when asked to stand up and say his verse, did it thus: "Be not overcome of evil, but come it over evil with good."

Victor Hugo's new poem will be ready in May. It is in four divisions—satirical, dramatic, lyric and epic—and will have, therefore, an appropriate name in "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit."

The will of the late Eben Wright, of Barnstable, Mass., disposed of property estimated at over \$1,000,000. He gave \$50,000 to Peder Olson, his confidential secretary for many years, and \$5,000 to his valet.

Professor (to student who writes, not for the masses, but for the educated few): "You should write so that the most ignorant of your audience can understand all you can say." Student (puzzled): "What part of my production is not clear to you, sir?"—Berkleyan.

Over George Cruikshank's remains in St. Paul's cathedral a bust and tablet have just been placed. On the tablet is written: "In memory of his genius and his art, his matchless industry and his worth for all his fellow-men, this monument is humbly placed within this sacred fane by her who loved him best, his widowed wife."

PICKETT'S CAVE.

Scientific Description of the Wonder of Nature.

The following description of Pickett's Cave, which appeared in the Scientific American for April 13th, was written by Mr. H. C. Hovey, and will be found to contain some very interesting scientific facts. Mr. Hovey says: "Every one who visits Colorado is surprised at certain features of scenery, to be accounted for only by considering the peculiar geological structure of the region.

"The vast plains, sweeping from the Missouri valley westward to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, have a gradual upward slope from an altitude of only 770 feet above the sea, at Kansas City, to an elevation of 6,000 feet, at Colorado Springs. The underlying rocks, resting on one another in broad sheets, are varieties of sandstone, limestone, slate, and shale, mostly belonging to the cretaceous formation.

"A glance at the geological map of Colorado shows that large areas of the mountain region are marked as 'eruptive,' which means that, at some period later than the formation of the plains, there was a great upheaval of the earth's crust, causing the lower rocks to appear at the surface, sometimes by volcanic violence, and at others by the slower process of denudation. These rocks are granite, gneiss, trap and other hard species, capable of resisting the ordinary action of the elements.

"Along the border line, between the plains and the mountains, is a comparatively narrow but highly interesting region, lying nearly north and south, where the rocks of the plains, instead of being flat, are turned upward and broken off by the same force that lifted the mountains themselves. It is the opinion of the geologists that these sedimentary beds once extended much further up the mountain sides than now, being gradually worn down by the retreating waters of the primeval ocean, and the subsequent erosion by running streams.

"One of my summer vacations, not long ago, was spent amid the mazes of this border land, and I found it a geological paradise, where the explorer may, by guiding his course intelligently, cross the edges of all the strata, from the Archean rocks to the Tertiary, studying the entire history of their folding and erosion, to better advantage perhaps than anywhere else on the continent.

"Hundreds of canons are found in various parts of the Rocky Mountain region, some of which are of enormous dimensions. But those visited by me lie along the course of Fountain creek, at the base of Pike's Peak, and are interesting, aside from their wonderful scenery, because affording such an excellent opportunity to examine not less than 4,000 feet of sedimentary rocks. In many of them the torrent had plowed down into the underlying felspathic granite, giving an amazing exhibition of aqueous energy.

"Williams' canon, near Manitou, was the last one visited, and on some accounts I found it the most interesting of all. The mouth of this canon is cut through the red sandstone to a limestone, at first yellowish and sandy, but improving in quality as one goes deeper in the gorge; until it is of a good quality for all purposes to which limestone is ordinarily put, and large quarries have been opened, to which a wagon road leads. The walls rise for 400 or 500 feet on each side, in many places absolutely perpendicular, and some times so close to each other that both wheels of the lime cart would graze the walls in passing.

"I found but few fossils, and they seemed to belong to the Silurian formation; a conclusion verified by Hayden's report, which speaks of these beds as being decidedly referable to the Silurian group. Professor Hayden adds: 'I have never known of any Carboniferous fossils being found here, but am confident that there are 1,000 to 1,500 feet of these beds between the Silurian and triassic.' On his geological map, 1876, he assigns a portion of these rocks to the carboniferous, and also marks high ridges of silurian limestone on the side of the mountain about four miles north.

"The existence of heavy deposits of nearly homogeneous limestone under circumstances so favorable for excavation excited my curiosity as to the existence of caves in that locality. But after following the canon for two miles or more, toward its head, nothing of the sort presented itself, except an open gorge, to which visitors had given the name of 'The Cave of the Winds.'

"An entrance was discovered last June through this very gorge to a cavern of large dimensions, named for the boys who found it, Pickett's cave, and described by Rev. R. T. Cross in the Congregational News for March, 1881.

"Some progress in underground research was made last fall by an organization known as 'The boys' exploring association,' of which the young Picketts are members. They found numerous obstructions, but noticed in one of the rooms entered a peculiar chimney-like aperture, nearly closed by dripstone.

"Through this chimney a passage was forced last January by Messrs. Reinhart and Snyder, who now own the cave. They found at its upper end a spacious hall about 200 feet long, decorated with a profusion of stalactitic formations, in some instances translucent, and in others varying in color from red to pure white, sometimes coated by delicate frost-work.

"A canopy was observed on one side of this hall perforated by the rotary action of

wa e r, near which was a pit partly filled, on whose sides there were similar markings, caused by calcareous deposit from the evaporation of water.

"Crawling for thirty feet through an 'augur-hole,' admittance was gained to a series of rooms containing many curious and beautiful objects, including a set of musical stalactites!

"Through a deep pit they descended by means of a rope into other apartments, while to reach others still they had to climb steep acclivities, or worm their way through passages nearly filled by debris or obliterated by dripstone.

"Fairy rooms in all have thus far been explored; and according to the account given the attractions increase as exploration penetrates the mountain side. Shining crystals, tufts of satiny fiber, slender arms mimicking growths of coral, ram's horns twisted and intertwined in every conceivable way, pillars and pendants, statuettes and grotesque resemblances of life, are among the charms of these enchanted halls.

"Vandals have, of course, despoiled the rooms first opened, and the discoverers had a right to take a few choice specimens to be placed in college cabinets, where they could be seen by the public. But now we are pleased to see that the rules forbid any one's taking specimens, or even entering unaccompanied by a guide.

"It is stated that 'after entering the cave it takes about two miles of travel to explore every part of it.' But the proprietors are building stairways and enlarging the narrow places, so as to enable visitors to go the round without serious fatigue. They promise also to improve the wagon road to a point near the cave, and to make steps up the wall of the canon, to facilitate the ascent of nearly 200 feet that has to be made at an angle of 40 degrees to gain the entrance to this subterranean realm.

"If Pickett's Cave is, as I infer, excavated from Silurian limestone, that itself is a remarkable circumstance; for some of the most celebrated geologists in America have recently expressed 'grave doubts whether in a single case Silurian caves extend much beyond the light of day.' I have, in previous articles in the Scientific American, referred to Hanover Cave, a mile and a half long, and Howe's Cave, three miles long—both of them Silurian caves; and now we may add Pickett's Cave, said to be two miles in length.

"It must be admitted that such cases are exceptional, the rule being that most Silurian caves, at least such as I have examined, are considerably wider at their entrance than at any point within. It also remains to be ascertained if Pickett's cave really is in Silurian rocks, or pierces through to the carboniferous formation famous the world over for its cavernous structure.

"Further particulars may hereafter be given as new discoveries are made. But it cannot be doubted that one more great attraction is added to the wonderful region that boasts of Monument Park, Glen Eyrie, the Garden of the Gods, Manitou Springs, Pike's Peak, and other glories, all within a radius of ten miles!"

The Approaching Conjunction.

The Magnet publishes the following interesting letter from Prof. Loud on the approaching conjunction: "The conjunction of planets on the evening of the 21st inst. and the following morning could not fail to attract the attention of all stargazers, but for the unfortunate fact that the sun is one of the bodies in conjunction, and his brightness will of course render all the rest invisible. On that day the two largest planets, Jupiter and Saturn, are nearly in line with the sun and the earth. At about 7 p. m. (Colorado Springs time) the sun comes between us and Saturn, and eleven hours later Jupiter passes each of the two in quick succession. Venus also is at the same time rapidly approaching the sun, and comes into conjunction eleven days later, May 2d 3d. In the days of astrology such an event would be portentous indeed,—the three most important planets, with the sun 'bending one way their precious influence'.

Nor is there lacking an analogous belief connected with the most recent science. Some theorists connect sun-spots with planetary attraction upon the solar atmosphere, producing tides. The 26th of the month will be remarkable in that respect, for as seen from the sun, Saturn and Venus will then be in directions almost precisely opposite, so that their tides will conspire together, while Jupiter will be but three-fourths of a degree from Saturn, and the earth about four degrees from Venus. The influence of Mars and Mercury, however, will be opposed to that of the other four planets, as they will be together in a position about eighty degrees from that of Jupiter. Should sun-spots in unusual amounts be produced, we all know that various scientific men, on grounds of more or less plausibility, promise us storms, earthquakes, rainy seasons, abundant wheatcrops, and what not, as the consequence. Let those then who are disposed to trust the signs of the sky look for events, joyful or terrible, in the closing days of this month. F. H. L.

The Colorado Coal & Iron company have made arrangements with eastern parties to come to Colorado and put up an extensive nail factory capable of supplying all the Colorado trade. They will expect to make all the different sizes of nails, spikes, &c., and will thus add another important manufacturing industry to our commonwealth.

Denver might open her new opera house with "Ten nights in a sewer."

One of the colored congressmen from South Carolina in the forty-third congress is now a street laborer in Charleston, his old home.

Gladstone is being attacked by the Tory papers upon his settlement with the Boers. The majority of the English people uphold his government.

There seems to be but little hope in New York of having a World's Fair. When General Grant resigned the Presidency the project received its death blow.

Jefferson Davis' history of the rebellion does not meet with approval. It would have been better for him had he never attempted his history. He still is a rebel.

Did Judge Coulter deny in the presence of Judge Belford and Senator Kearney that he ever made the charges which Judge Belford's letter says he did? This is the great issue.

Latest dispatches report the condition of Beaconsfield as much improved. Some are harsh enough to say that his sickness has been exaggerated to gain sympathy for the Tory party.

The report of the chemist on the Holly water seems to have allayed the fears of the Denver press. It is only fourteen times as bad as ordinary bad water. This seems to be far short of the anticipations.

France has forbidden the importation of American pork. Americans are now showing that most French wine is doctored and drugged, and there may be a reprisal in limiting the importation of French wines.

The Boston Herald is about the best newspaper property in the country outside of the New York Herald. It is paying a handsome dividend on a million and a quarter of dollars. Its success is owing to the attention paid the news department.

Mr. Gladstone's forte is finance. He can not only infuse poetry into finance, but he has splendid judgment. He estimated the revenue receipts of the British government for the year just closed to be \$2,696,000 pounds sterling. They really were \$4,041,228 pounds sterling. This will make his financial administration a great success and compare very favorably with the annual deficiencies under the "Jingo" reign.

The partial victory of the anti-monopolist party in Jersey City was to have been expected. The railroads have never shown much respect to this state. New Jersey used to be called "Camden and Amboy," and decent men were long restive under the epithet. The railroads used to own the state, and have run it as they pleased. The people are now taking hold for themselves. The only danger is that they will make the mistake the grangers did. Such a victory could hardly be won now outside of California and New Jersey.

The Mountaineer does not support the scheme of building the hotel. In manifesting opposition it is hardly fair. In order to obtain the \$100,000 building the citizens of this city are requested to contribute \$25,000 in subscriptions, and may take a half interest in the mortgage. The city, as a whole, risks no more than General Palmer. At present most of the real estate in the city is owned by private parties, and it is only fair that they should contribute their share to public improvements.

The committee appointed by the hotel meeting in Court House Hall last Friday evening, worked yesterday to good effect. Nearly twenty thousand dollars have been assured, although about \$15,000 have been placed upon the subscription list. The hotel seems to be an assured fact. The gentlemen who have subscribed are enthusiastic upon the subject, and the solid businessmen are taking hold of the matter. We have every reason to believe the subscriptions to stock will be filled during the next week, and we shall take especial pleasure in recording the various steps of advancement made by the builders of the new hotel.

An interesting feature of the census is the table giving the number of inhabitants at different elevations as compared with the census of 1870. The increase of population in altitudes above 1,500 feet is much more rapid than below that altitude. The following table is given:

Height above sea level, feet.	Population, 1870.	Population, 1880.
0-100	2,333,550	9,152,003
100-500	8,653,003	10,775,500
500-1,000	13,272,027	19,025,617
1,000-1,500	5,620,101	7,925,811
1,500-2,000	9,191,193	12,976,885
2,000-2,500	380,959	65,852
2,500-3,000	79,349	128,348
3,000-3,500	84,310	166,545
3,500-4,000	235,485	271,341
4,000-4,500	58,444	94,959
4,500-5,000	6,104	15,653
5,000-5,500	7,139	9,460
5,500-6,000	207	25,846
Above 6,000	222	26,400

From this appears that the increase in population under an altitude of 1,500 feet is from 20 to 40 per cent. From 1,500 feet to 4,000 feet from 60 to 90 per cent. While from 4,000 to 10,000 feet, the altitude at which Colorado people live, the increase is from 70 to 2,600 per cent. The population in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region is increasing more rapidly than anywhere else in the country. It would be a pleasant reflection in this connection if the child's idea were true that the higher we go the nearer we get to heaven and the better we are. But our people are not going higher for righteousness' sake but for health and wealth.

Professor Short of the Denver university, a practical chemist, has made a careful analysis of the Denver water. He gives the following results, which are startling:

The next thing appearing upon the tables is organic matter, which comes mostly from decaying vegetable matter and is not injurious. Indeed, there may be so much of this organic matter present that it renders the water brownish in color, and still we may not fear any deleterious results.

But we find in the Holly water quantities of free ammonia and chlorine. This means that there is animal organic matter which is undergoing decomposition. This free ammonia may not all be in solution, but in simple combination which can be disengaged by simply heating with sodium carbonate as explained before. As the analyses were made as soon as the samples were obtained, the complete decomposition had not taken place; therefore it was necessary to oxidize the albuminoid ammonia with permanganate of potash and determine the ammonia. Albuminoid ammonia comes directly from the decomposition of animal matter, and more than twenty-five hundredths of one part should not be tolerated in 1,000,000 parts of water.

By the table it will be seen that the water taken from the service pipes contains over fourteen times as much as should be tolerated under any circumstances.

Could the general public see the quantity of letters daily placed upon the editorial table from men and women from all over the country asking what they could do to earn a living, we fancy that same public would be greatly surprised, and more considerate in its judgments upon the shortcomings of editors. And nearly all these letters are pitiable: even do they appeal to the most tender sympathy. Here is one saying that starvation is imminent unless the enclosed article is accepted; another reports a large family depending upon the money to be received for an article of a deeply sensational nature, or another pathetic party asks the patient editor to please tell the writer what she can do to make money to support life that friends need not know that labor has to be resorted to.

Now an editor is very glad to tell his friends, and especially those who are fortunate enough to be of the gentler sex, what they can do to earn a living, but is under the necessity of explaining over and over again that but few of them are fit to write for papers and magazines. He is obliged to return many a manuscript with thanks and to explain over and over and over again that honest labor is always to be praised, and that the first duty of one desiring occupation is to ask what am I capable of doing. Let the seeker of wealth or of the bare necessities of life ask this of themselves and then do that which they know themselves to be capable of, and an editorial table will be much freer from accumulated letters and we are positive our correspondents will be much happier, richer and less inclined to imagine that a literary life alone will provide for their wants.

THE HOTEL MEETING.

The hotel meeting last night was, upon the whole, a success, and the total result gratifying. Nearly half the sum required to make the erection of a first-class hotel in this city has been subscribed. The exact amount of stock taken is \$103,300, and this, we are informed, can be looked upon as at least an assurance of \$12,000, as many of those who have subscribed will increase their subscriptions, should such an increase be needed. Many of the prominent business men of the city were not present last night at the meeting, and these will doubtless see the sound business policy of forwarding the plan now so well advanced. The stock itself is a good business investment, to say nothing of the collateral advantages which would result from the building of a good hotel. There is an absolute loss to every business man in town for each day that goes by without a good hotel. The committee, which was appointed last evening to take subscriptions to the stock, will, we are confident, meet with success in their efforts, and their success will be a cause of congratulation to every citizen of Colorado Springs who has the town's business prosperity at heart.

The Denver Republican finds it hard to support all stalwarts. It apologizes for Gorman's unjustifiable bolt from the Republican party in 1877 by saying that Carl Schurz bolted in Missouri in 1870. Well, suppose Carl Schurz did, that does not justify Gorman. The Republican has alluded to Schurz's bolt about every other day for some months, and said that he was no Republican because of it. Why does not the same logic put Gorman outside the Republican party? It strikes us that it is even worse for a stalwart to bolt than the liberal, because the stalwart is continually parading his party loyalty, and is continually criticizing others for the lack of it. Gorman is a true stalwart, however. He has not been out of office since he entered politics except since the democrats gained possession of the senate. He has been out since then because the republican party of his own state has repudiated him, and a republican administration would not give him office. He turns up now when there is a chance for office through stalwart senators. His only reason for turning against his own party in his own state was because they were disgusted with him, and would not give him an office. Mr. Gorman is a stalwart republican so long as he can get office, but no longer.

The blue ribbon societies have a reasonable excuse for flourishing in Denver.

OPENING NIGHT.

Brilliant Scene at the Opera House.

Crush of People to Honor the Occasion.

Full Description of the Interior.

A Theatre Without a Rival.

Detailed Account of all the Appointments.

The largest audience that ever assembled in any building in Colorado Springs, gathered last evening in the Opera House, upon the occasion of its first being thrown open to the public. The people of this city have anxiously awaited the completion of the Opera House, and such was the curiosity of the majority that there were but few late comers and the curtain rose upon a crowded house. A buzz of flattering commendation was heard until the play began, and it was easily to be seen that the people were delightedly surprised at the extreme beauty and convenience of the theatre. There was good reason for this delight, for the Colorado Springs Opera House is the handsomest theatre of its size in America. There is no exaggeration in this statement, as it is founded upon the testimony of gentlemen and ladies who collectively have visited all the important theatres in the United States.

BREAKING GROUND.

Ground was broken for the Opera House on the first of July, 1880, by direction of Messrs. B. F. Crowell, Irving Howbert and J. F. Humphrey, the projectors and proprietors of the building. Plans had been prepared and carefully studied by the architect, Mr. A. C. Willard, of Colorado Springs, for some time previous to breaking ground, and estimate made of the cost. This estimate has been largely increased, almost doubled in fact, during the construction of the building. Nothing has been omitted that money could buy to make the Opera House complete and beautiful.

FIRM FOUNDATIONS.

The contract for the foundation was let to Mr. R. Richens, of Manitou, who provided the stone from his own quarries at Manitou, and placed them in position. The main foundation walls rest upon the solid bed and are four feet square, gradually stepped until the wall is reached. The main walls are 22 inches thick of hard burnt brick which were carefully selected and all inferior ones rejected. The wall of the second story is 18 inches thick, and of the third story 13 inches thick capped with a 9 inch fire wall. The contract for building the walls, furnishing the bricks and plastering was let to Mr. John Coulter, of this city.

GENERAL PLAN.

The opera house building is really two buildings, the front containing two store rooms on the ground floor and the grand hallway entrance to the Opera House 10 feet in the clear, and the rear one containing the opera house proper. The ground plan dimensions are 55x172½ feet.

GRAND ENTRANCE.

The entrance upon Tejon street is spacious and imposing, being constructed of polished white oak arches heavily groined and ornamented. A flight of wide stone steps leads from the iron sidewalk to the level of the hallway. In the vestibule there depends from the ceiling a lantern of polished brass and of an elegant pattern, somewhat similar in form to the lantern of the Madison Square theatre, New York. Beyond are swing doors of live oak, in which are placed panels of polished plate glass. These doors swing either way upon patent spring hinges.

The sides of the hall are wainscoted in ash and black walnut. At the western end of the grand hallway a transverse hall extends to the carriage entrance on the south. In this transverse hall, to the right, is the box office, and to the right of this the stairway leading to the gallery. This stairway does not lead into any part of the theatre except the gallery.

GRAND STAIRWAYS.

Wide doorways lead from this hallway into the lobby of the theatre, where the grand stairways leading to the balcony are placed. These stairways are marvels of handsome workmanship. The newel posts are made of black walnut, carved in an artistic design, and surmounted by bronze knights each forty-two inches in height, holding flambeaus in their hands, from which the stairway is lighted. These bronzes were cast in Paris, from especially prepared designs, and are works of art. The grand stairways are five feet wide, and are built of black walnut, ash and Georgia pine. The rails and newels are of black walnut; the risers, strings, wainscoting and general finish of ash, and the treads of Georgia hard pine. The stairs were built from designs and under the direction of Mr. F. A. Weston.

THE LOBBY.

The lobby is wide and commodious and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in a handsome style. Under the grand stair-

way to the left is the ladies' toilette and retiring room furnished with every convenience. The gentleman's retiring room is under the grand stairway to the right.

DIMENSIONS OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House including stage and auditorium is 55x102 feet in size. The auditorium is 55x61 feet and the stage is 55x30. The height of the auditorium from the floor of the parquette to the spring of the arch of the dome is 41½ feet.

SEATING CAPACITY.

The seating capacity of the Opera House is 800, divided as follows: Parquette and parquette circle, 425; balcony circle 225 and gallery 150. These eight hundred seats, it should be remembered, are all good ones; when everything is arranged as it is intended to remain, there will not be a bad seat in the house.

PARQUETTE AND PARQUETTE CIRCLE.

The arrangement of the parquette and parquette circle is novel and convenient. Those who wish to concentrate their attention upon the stage will prefer the parquette chairs, while those who wish to take a look at the audience as well as the actors will secure seats in the parquette circle. The seats are all elegant opera chairs, manufactured by A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, and are supplied with Andrews' patent rack underneath each chair. The chairs are upholstered in silk maroon plush and are numbered in gilded figures.

PRIVATE BOXES.

The private boxes are elegant in design and give a fine view of both the stage and the audience. There are four of these boxes, two on each side, one above the other. They are furnished elaborately. The carpets are of a new pattern of French mouquette; the drapery is of silk plush and the hangings of old gold and lace. The railings are of gilded iron to match those of the balcony, all of which were cast especially for the Opera House by Charles M. Joyce of New York. The draperies and carpets were furnished by Daniels & Fisher, of Denver.

THE BALCONY.

The balcony is quite as pleasant a place as the parquette circle for seeing the play, and some of the front seats near the stage at either end give a very satisfactory view of the audience. The seats are the same as those in the parquette. The balcony railing is very handsome, being made in an artistic pattern especially designed for the Opera House and elaborately gilded. On the top of the rail there will be a roll of plush of the same quality as the upholstery of the chairs.

GARDEN OF THE GODS.

The gallery has been dubbed with the euphonious name of the Garden of the Gods, and it is not altogether unworthy of its name. It is neat and tasteful, and those who occupy it will find no ground for complaint. The ornamentation of the rail of the gallery is in harmony with the general decorations of the house.

THE ORCHESTRA.

In accordance with a plan which is being generally adopted in the construction of theatres, the orchestra is sunk below the level of the parquette floor. This is considered the most satisfactory method of arranging the orchestra, as they do not thus interfere with the view of the stage. The effect of the music is also much better.

STAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

The stage is very large, considering the size of the theatre, and the finest scenic effects can be produced upon it. The proscenium arch is 24x24 feet, thus giving ample room. The drop curtain is an exceedingly handsome bit of work, representing a Venetian scene. The decorations of the theatre and the painting of the scenes are under the direction of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., of Chicago. The artist in charge of the scene painting is Mr. Robert Hopkins, who is the general designer of the decorations. These designs are entirely original, having no duplicates in any theatre. The scenery and the arrangements for shifting it are equal to that of any stage. The scenes are shifted upon the French system, by means of counter-weights. There are thirteen separate sets of scenes, which are supplied with all the accessories to make each complete. Following is a partial synopsis of the scenes: garden scene, set cutwood flats, garden flat, vases, borders, statues, set arbor, walls, balustrades, ancient street scene, modern street scene, street arch, cave scene with accompanying wings, kitchen scene, plain chamber, palace scene, interior gothic scene, garret scene, prison, castle, open wood, dense wood, rocks, grounds, waters, set trees, horizon, numerous landscapes. There are over 200 pieces in all and the scenery will be so arranged that each scene will be complete from wing to wing; that is there will rarely be need of pillars; for instance, to enclose a wood scene, the scene being all woodland scenery within the stage borders, it will be a picture in a frame.

DRESSING ROOMS.

The actors who appear in the Colorado Springs Opera House will have the best of accommodations. There are six of these dressing rooms, two stock and four star. These rooms are handsomely furnished with every appliance for the convenience of the actors. Under the stage are property rooms, traps, music rooms and rooms for general storage. Here also are rooms for the furnace which warms the stage and also an assembly room for the orchestra.

GENERAL DECORATIONS.

The decorations were especially designed for the Opera House, and the frescoing is done mainly in the primary colors. The plain surfaces of the walls are covered with heavy gold paper, and all above is frescoed in intricate patterns. The work is most artistic, and the effect is brilliant, but not gaudy. The decorations are carried out on the same general plan to the ceilings and walls of the lobby.

LIGHTING THE HOUSE.

The arrangements for lighting the house are very complete. There are over 261 gas jets which render for the auditorium a most brilliant illumination. From the centre of the dome there depends a sun chandelier of fifty-two burners. Wax candle lights ornament the outside rings and prisms reflect the light. The frame is of polished brass, and as a whole the chandelier is remarkably beautiful. The other lights are placed at regular intervals in the wall, parquette circle and balcony. Pendant lights droop over the upper boxes and the gas jet comes from the mouth of a brazen griffin.

THE VENTILATION.

Every pains have been taken to perfect the ventilation of the theatre. It is ventilated upon the Rutland system, which is the latest result of science in this direction. Experience demonstrated last evening that the workings of this system are perfect.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

In the first place the Opera House is provided with eleven exits, which is nearly one exit to every 70 people that the house will contain. These exits all open outwards and are five feet wide. The house can be emptied in case of necessity in less than two minutes. In addition to the facilities of exit the house is well provided with fireplugs and hose. There are two hydrants on the stage, one on each side, with 75 feet of hose attached ready for use. In the main entrance, opposite the ticket office, there is also a hydrant, with 75 feet of hose attached. There are fireplugs on each story and an ample supply of hose. There are over 400 feet of hose in the building. Between the Opera House and the business building there are two fire walls and iron sliding doors close the passage ways, and completely separate the Opera House from the business part.

HEATING AND SEWERAGE.

The heating is done by means of two furnaces, one under the north private box and one in the division area. The sewerage of the building is carried by pipes arranged upon the latest system, into a cistern eleven feet wide by twenty-five feet deep. The cistern is walled with loose stone up to the spring of the arch, which is made of bricks laid in cement. Messrs. Bacon & Son, of Denver, provided the furnaces; Messrs. Durkee & Lee the hardware, and Mr. Giles Crissey the finishing lumber.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are some things in this world that cannot be so described by words as to give the reader an accurate mental picture of the thing in question. What has been said will give only a faint idea of the perfection and beauty of the opera house. We are conscious that the beauty of the frescoing and the loveliness of the drop curtain have not been adequately conveyed by what has been said, but to those who saw them last night, even a more elaborate description would seem tame, therefore we will say no more of their merits. The solidity of the building, the elegance of the furnishing and decorations, the symmetry and elegance of the design, reflect the greatest credit upon the liberality of the proprietors, the skill of the architect, the good taste of the furnisher, and the artistic ability of the decorator. In a word, the opera house is truly what everybody pronounced it last night, a perfect gem.

BUSINESS BUILDING.

Having described the Opera House proper we give the following concerning the business building. The front building is three stories high, the second story being devoted to elegant offices and the third to the Masonic hall and banquet room. The banquet hall is the largest in the city, being 31x57 feet in dimensions. There are in addition upon this floor three ante rooms for the use of those who attend dinners, balls or receptions given in the grand hall.

FRONT OF THE BUILDING.

The front of the Opera House building is very elegant. The walls are made of Golden pressed brick laid in black cement and ornamented with cut Canon City sandstone. Messrs. Clement & Russell of this city had the contract for cutting the ornamental stone. The store fronts are of plate glass, iron and polished white live oak, the sidewalk is of iron and the cornice of galvanized iron furnished from special designs by Mr. Philip Gormley of Chicago. The iron walk and the columns for the front were provided by Farninger & Davis of Denver. The entire building is enclosed in a truss roof covered with tin.

ORNAMENTATION OF THE BUSINESS ROOMS.

The ornamentation of the business rooms is very tasteful and artistic. The contract for the painting was given to Mr. Ainsworth Brown, of this city, who also furnished the glass for the front. The offices on the second floor are given the pillar finish, and are not only novel but beautiful in design. All the offices are furnished with marble wash basins, and the floor is provided with five water closets. There are janitor's closets and rooms, and the building is abundantly

provided with water and gas. The plumbing was done by J. L. Marston & Co., of Colorado Springs. The native woods used in the building were furnished by Mr. Charles Walker, of this city; the eastern woods were supplied by Young & Savin, of Denver. The iron used in construction was provided by Pixley & Webster, of this city. The blacksmithing for stage machinery, etc., was done by Mr. Walker, of Colorado Springs. The general hardware came from the establishment of Russell & Erwin, of New York city, and is all of antique bronze.

Mr. W. R. Roby had entire supervision of the carpenter work on the entire building.

OFFICE ENTRANCE.

The office entrance is on the alley south of the building, and is by means of a broad stairway in a wide hall just opposite the box office of the theatre. This hall is entirely separate from the auditorium of the theatre, and from it ascends another and independent stairway to the gallery. These stairs are handsomely constructed of walnut, ash and hard pine.

LAST NIGHT'S TRIUMPH.

The brilliant audience, the handsome theatre, the elegant scenery, the beautiful star, and the able company, all contributed last night to make the occasion one of triumph.

Miss Maude Granger appeared in the title role of Camille, supported by the stock company of the Sixteenth Street theatre, of Denver, under the management of Messrs. Langrishe & Pierce. Miss Granger has displayed ambition in inviting criticism by appearing in a character made famous by Clara Morris, Modjeska, and later by Mlle. Bernhardt, to leave out of the category Mrs. Rovers and Fanny Davenport. It goes without saying that Miss Granger is a more beautiful woman than any to whom we have referred, not excepting Miss Davenport, whose recent appearance at Haverly's, in Chicago, met with a decidedly unfavorable reception. With beauty in her favor, with a varied stage experience, with the aid of rich and elegant toilets, Miss Granger can hardly fail to make a dramatic success. She was recalled last evening at the end of the second act, and was greeted with hearty applause.

The support afforded by the Sixteenth Street Theatre company was good, and Mr. Ogden Stevens as Armand made a favorable impression.

A very pleasant feature of the occasion last evening was the presenting by the Hon. H. A. Risley of some resolutions of thanks to Messrs. Crowell, Howbert and Humphrey, the proprietors of the Opera House. Mr. Risley was frequently interrupted in his remarks by spontaneous and hearty applause and the resolutions were adopted by a standing vote and three rousing cheers and a tiger. The Hon. H. A. Risley took his position in front and spoke as follows:

I rise between the acts of this thrilling drama that we may have a little by-play of our own, not on the bills, and not a fictitious representation, but a real spontaneous expression of emotions which will feel on this night of revelry, the opening of our opera house, I say our opera house, for it has been provided for our use, entertainment and delight by the liberal enterprise of these gentlemen-citizens, who are happily sharing with us the joy of the occasion, and to whom on your behalf I tender our united congratulations and grateful acknowledgements.

When the gifts of fortune fall on those so worthy to receive, so capable of enjoying and so willing to share them with others, we cheerfully acquiesce in the dispensations of the fickle dame, and I am sure that no voice has been raised except in gladness that she has smiled so graciously upon the worthy trio who contribute so much to the improvement of our city and the enjoyment of our people.

I therefore offer for your consideration a resolution, and ask you to adopt it with such earnestness as will attest your hearty and unanimous sympathy with the sentiment it expresses.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the citizens of Colorado Springs are due to Messrs. Howbert, Crowell and Humphrey for erecting here this beautiful temple dedicated to music and the drama, and that their liberality and public spirit eminently entitle them to the grateful respect of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Langrishe responded to the remarks of Mr. Risley in a very felicitous manner, pronouncing the theatre as elegant and commodious as any theatre of America in which he had ever played. Mr. Langrishe was greeted with loud applause. The opening night of the opera house was a great triumph, and the people went home proud of the added attraction to Colorado Springs.

As a souvenir of the occasion, the management distributed to every member of the audience elegant satin programmes, with the announcement of the opening and the cast.

Ed. Bell was discharged to-day with a reprimand from the judge. He escaped only on account of his youth; for there was no reform school in which to place him, and he was too young to be sent to prison. It only proves that the legislature was wise in appropriating money for a reform school, and we trust that the building will soon be finished so that such boys may not be allowed a liberty which is constantly abused. It is to be regretted that the boy Bell could not have been kept in durance until such time as the reform school building should be built.

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office of our accounts.
The Weekly or Daily, are struck off
by the authorized collector and solicitor
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Publishing Company.

HOTEL MEETING.

Talking Over the Hotel Scheme and Sub-
scribing for Bonds.The meeting for the consideration of the
plan for building a first-class hotel in this
city, which was held in Court House Hall
last evening, was fairly attended, and re-
sulted in getting the proposed movement
well under way.Mr. A. Sagendorf was chosen president
of the meeting, and Mr. L. Taylor secre-
tary. The president, after briefly stating
the object for which the meeting had been
called, suggested that there were gentle-
men in the audience who could give fur-
ther light on the subject. There were loud
calls for Dr. Solly, who responded by giv-
ing a brief sketch of the origin of the pro-
posed plan and its existing state of pro-
gress. The doctor said that Gen. Palmer
had assured to the company that should
build the hotel \$25,000 in bonds and \$25,000
in stock, provided a like sum should be
raised by the citizens of Colorado Springs.
Dr. Solly explained that there would be no
difficulty in raising the \$25,000 on bonds,
as they could readily be disposed of, and
might be counted upon as already taken.
The only thing, therefore, remaining to be
done was the raising by subscriptions to
the stock the sum of \$25,000. The Colorado
Springs company had given a large plot of
ground, facing Pike's Park avenue, upon
which the hotel might be erected. The
advantages of this site were referred to,
and among them were indicated its prox-
imity to the business part of town and the
railroad station. The building would be a
slightly object both from the railroad and
from the town, and its guests would thus
be given the maximum of convenience.
The benefits of such a hotel to the com-
munity were dwelt upon at some length,
and the speaker was warmly applauded as
he took his seat.The Hon. W. S. Jackson having come
into the hall during the time while Dr.
Solly was speaking was called upon for
his opinion upon the subject under discus-
sion. Mr. Jackson spoke earnestly and in
an especially convincing manner. He
said that men invested their money as a
general thing upon a purely business basis
and so far as he could see nothing would
conduce more to the business interests of
Colorado Springs than the project in hand.
He referred to the fact that there ap-
peared to be a disposition upon the part of
a weekly newspaper, published in this city,
to throw cold water on the plan. For his
part he could see no reason why there
should be other than one view to be taken
of the matter. There was no room for
cliques and no cause for violent opposi-
tion or for that matter for opposition at all.
Mr. Jackson's remarks were greeted with
applause.Dr. Anderson, Alderman Walker, Judge
Field and Mr. A. L. Lawton were called
for and in turn responded in brief speeches
all strongly in favor of the proposed plan.
Judge Stewart was asked to make some
remarks and replied by saying that he
would bring forward just one point which
had not been referred to. He said that
next fall the question of locating the capi-
tal will be voted upon and if Colorado
Springs does not bestir herself and build
a first class hotel the absence of accommo-
dations will be used as an argument against
this city as the seat of government.The Hon. C. W. Barker, of Manitou,
the former landlord of the Manitou house,
was called upon by the president to give
his opinion as to the probable success of a
first-class hotel as a business investment.
Mr. Barker said that beyond a doubt the
investment would be a good one and
would more than pay eight per cent. on
the stock. He added that there were sev-
eral men, to his knowledge, willing to
take the hotel at a yearly rental large
enough to pay eight per cent. on the capi-
tal.After some further discussion the sub-
scription paper was placed on the presi-
dent's desk and subscriptions received.
Printed slips were distributed through the
audience giving a brief resume of the hotel
scheme and the wording of the subscrip-
tion paper. These slips were as follows:

THE HOTEL SCHEME.

The plan is to build a hotel to cost
\$100,000 exclusive of the land. This
amount is to be raised by \$50,000 in sub-
scriptions and \$50,000 in mortgage bonds.
The subscriber has the option of taking
as much in bonds as in subscriptions so
that if there should be a foreclosure, he
would be as much interested in the mort-
gage as in the stock. The subscription
paper is as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

We the undersigned hereby subscribe
and agree to pay the sums set opposite our
names respectively for the capital stock of
The Colorado Springs Hotel Company,
(to be hereafter formed), for the purpose
of building a first class hotel at Colorado
Springs. These subscriptions shall not be
binding unless fifty thousand dollars bona
fide subscriptions to such capital stock
shall be made, of which Gen. William I.
Palmer has agreed to take twenty-five
thousand, if the whole amount is raised,
each subscriber hereto to have the option
to take an amount of the bonds of said
company when issued, bearing eight per
cent. interest, equal to his subscription.
The Colorado Springs Company agreeing to
donate free of cost to the company the
lot whereon to build the hotel, being 300
feet front west of Cascade avenue facing
Pike's Park avenue and 400 feet deep.The subscriptions hereto to be payable
as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on call
after completion of subscriptions, and the
remainder in installments of twenty-five
per cent. on ten days call, not less than
thirty days to intervene between the calls.
Dated, Colorado Springs, April 4, 1881.The subscription list received a number
of signatures, and many of those who
took stock said they would increase their
subscriptions if it should become neces-
sary.The following named gentlemen were
appointed as a committee to take sub-
scriptions for stock: A. L. Lawton, Chas.
Hallowell and A. Sagendorf.

LEADVILLE.

Mud—Leadville Mining Company—Hibernia—
Denver City—Breece Iron Mine.

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, April 15.—Leadville is
floating in a sea of mud. Nearly all this
month the weather has been especially
nasty and the streets and roads leading to
the mines have become almost impassable.
The weather has now turned favorably,
but cannot be depended upon. Ore haul-
ers and some of the smelters are in misery;
the former because they cannot fulfill their
contracts and the latter because they have
not a supply of mixing ore to cover the
paucity of receipts for many days longer.
Fair weather would soon set matters right,
but that cannot be looked for just yet, and
less ore will probably be actually shipped
this month than for any other since the
strike. The smelting product will likewise
be considerably affected.It is only a few months since the stock
of the Leadville Consolidated company,
owning the Carbonate and Shamrock
mines, was a drug on the market at fifty
cents. It appreciated considerably during
the winter and since the recent purchase
of the Little Giant, has advanced to more
than three times its value in the fall. Its
present price probably represents more
nearly the real value of the property than
did the former, always supposing that here-
after it is to be managed as successfully as
Manager Harker is capable of doing.The Hibernia has captured a fresh slice
of good ore, which is being worked up for
a stock boom in the most approved style.
It is to be hoped that the ore body will
prove to be very extensive, but it is to be
feared that the stock manipulation will not
rest on a perfectly sound basis. It is shut-
tlecock stock at present.The Denver City will soon have in place
the finest plant in the camp. It is expect-
ed to become a regular producer before
the first of June. The ore is a good grade
chloride, and if it holds out according to
promise, will add very largely to the pro-
duct of the camp.The Breece Iron mine, whose product is
entirely a fine quality of iron, is now out-
putting a hundred tons per day. The de-
posit is so large that it cannot be exhaust-
ed for a long time. Mr. George Summers,
so well known at the Springs, is the gen-
eral manager for the company. He has
succeeded in making the property profit-
able when other men of greater pretensions,
but less capacity, would have signally
failed. Much good mining work is being
done here by just such men as Summers,
who quietly and most efficiently work for
the interests of their employers, honestly
and unostentatiously, rather than seek the
notoriety which usually follows the lofty
tumbings of the swell manager. The
swell manager usually gets the big salary,
and succeeds in more than covering it by
his liberal stealings. He is the darling of
the press and can do no ill. The race is
less conspicuous here than formerly.

J. L. LOOMIS.

From Sunday's Daily.

Messrs. Smith & McCreery is the title
of the new firm who have recently bought
out Mr. R. W. Shaw.
The case of the Colorado Springs com-
pany vs. Videlle et al. was decided yester-
day. Another old landmark gone.
The boarding in front of the Opera
House was removed yesterday and the
splendid oak and iron front was displayed
to the passers by.
Kate Claxton and her company will ap-
pear in the Two Orphans and Snow Flower
on the Monday and Tuesday nights fol-
lowing Maude Granger's engagement.Messrs. Platt & Clifford, the new black-
smithing firm, on West Huerfano street,
turned out a handsome new wagon for the
Broadmore dairy. This firm are now do-
ing some splendid work.
One of the cashiers of the El Paso bank
was "all broken up" over \$35 worth of
nickels, yesterday, which had been taken
to his bank by mistake. He spent two
good hours in counting the change, when a
gentleman connected with another busi-
ness firm called upon him and stated that
a mistake had been made, and that the
coin was intended for another bank. We
refrain from mentioning what the bank
clerk said upon the occasion.The Denver Tribune says: "The Hon.
W. E. Sisty, the state's popular and ener-
getic fish commissioner, has decided to
cast a line in other waters besides those
which flow so pleasantly in the vicinity of
Brookvale. He has become proprietor of
the already popular hostelry known as
Gray's hotel, at Salida, at the mouth of
the South Arkansas, and will hereafter be
the landlord there. The place is one of
the most advantageously located in the
state, and it is unnecessary to say that Mr.
Sisty's connection with the hotel will in-
sure its popularity with the public. It
may be well to state that Mr. Sisty will
still retain his proprietorship at Brook-
vale."

Personal.

Mr. F. A. Nims, the landscape photo-
grapher, left yesterday morning for New
Mexico, where he will take some negatives
of the noted scenery in that territory.Mr. E. E. Hooker and his bride return-
ed from the east on the owl train this
morning.Mr. J. W. Purdy, who for several
months past has made his residence at
Pueblo, has returned to this city and will
remain here several weeks.Mr. J. W. Gilluly has returned to the
city after an absence of several weeks in
the east.Mr. Spencer Houghton Cone, the busi-
ness manager of the Kate Claxton com-
pany, was in the city yesterday making
preparatory arrangements for the appear-
ance of the company on Monday and
Tuesday, 24th and 25th of April.Hon. L. S. Cornell, superintendent of
public instruction, yesterday mailed to the
various county treasurers a letter of in-
struction as to the payment of school
moneys under the law, changed at the
last legislative session, by the provisions
of which warrants must hereafter be paid
by the county treasurers. The letter sent
out to the county treasurer is as follows:"DEAR SIR:—The legislature at the last
session made a change in the school law,
requiring all warrants for indebtedness to
be drawn by the school district upon the
county treasurer in favor of the party to
whom the district has become indebted,
said warrants to be countersigned by the
district treasurer. I have in accordance
with the change prepared a form of order
to be used by the school districts through-
out the state, a copy of which I enclose to
you. Hope that you will require all orders
to be of this form before you accept them,
and thus assist in securing uniformity in
this matter in your county."

L. S. CORNELL, Supt. Public Inst.

It has been said that an exorbitant
reward was asked by a working girl in
this city for the return of a pocket book
containing valuable articles. We happen
to know that no reward was asked, and
what was paid was the grateful and vol-
untary contribution of the man who lost
his money.Mr. D. J. Martin is receiving his spring
goods, and the sidewalk in front of his
store was covered with cases and packages
yesterday.Those who have denounced Denver
water should remember that it is only
fourteen times as bad as it should be.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Cliff house has a handsome new
bus with which to convey guests to and
from the depot. It will also be used for
excursions to various points of interest in
the vicinity of Manitou.Fifteen or twenty four and six mule out-
fits passed through the city yesterday on
their way to Longmont to work on the
new railroad now building between there
and Denver.On Sunday afternoon one of the work-
men employed in the opera house discov-
ered a fire burning among the shavings
and rubbish in the opera house alley. He
at once gave the alarm, and the hose kept
upon the stage for use in case of fire was
gotten out, and the fire soon extinguished.
At the time a strong wind was prevailing,
and the flames were running toward the
old wooden outhouses on the south side of
the alley. Had the fire not been discov-
ered just as it was, the loss would have
been terrible, for with the high wind blow-
ing at it the flame would have been driven
into the most combustible portion of the
city. No one knows just how the fire origi-
nated.

Personal.

Messrs. T. F. Dawson, of the Denver
Tribune, and John Arkins, managing
editor of the News, spent Sunday at Man-
itou.Mr. Fred H. Conant, of the Leadville
Herald, is in the city on a visit to his
brother Mr. Will Conant. Mr. Conant
has, since his connection with the
Herald, done much to make it the most
readable paper in the carbonate camp.
The mining columns, of which he has
charge, are always filled with reliable
and much needed information.

The New Hotel.

The committee appointed to solicit sub-
scriptions for stock to the new hotel are
making remarkable progress with the
work and report the following additional
subscriptions obtained yesterday. As we
are somewhat crowded for room we will
not print the whole list but only give a list
of those received yesterday which are as
follows:

T. E. Johnson	100
C. F. Niece	100
M. L. Cooney	100
E. E. Wells	100
Thomas S. Brigham	100
N. W. Bacon	100
B. W. Steele	100
Everleth & Taylor	100
Roby & Coulter	100
James West	100
Peter Mariani	100
A. J. Downing	150
W. C. Prentiss	200
John Coulter	200
Thos. Hughes	200
Giddings & Stillman	200
Dr. J. W. Collins	250
F. E. Robinson	300
Dr. W. A. Bell	1000

Other subscribers whose names do not
appear by request give to the amount of \$200
which with \$1,000 more pledged swells the
amount to \$18,100.

"THE TSAR'S WINDOW."

At this particular time, when all Rus-
sian affairs are under the scrutiny of the
world, whatever is written of the late Tsar
and his city of St. Petersburg attracts gen-
eral attention and will find ready readers.
The death of Alexander, the plans of the
Nihilists, the general uncertainty of what
shall be the future of Russia, all tend to
increase the interest of the readers of to-
day in the history of that much talked of,
but little known country. And it is be-
cause of the general interest now felt, that
the novel lately issued in the "No Name
Series" entitled "The Tsar's Window,"
will be read by many who have suddenly
become desirous of knowing more of the
land of the Tsar.We understand that the novel which is
now before us is the first attempt of one who
has had an unusually good opportunity of
studying the life and state of affairs at St.
Petersburg, and if it is the maiden ven-
ture, the writer may be congratulated upon
producing a novel which has in it so many
praiseworthy attributes. It has a literary
finish, a conciseness of statement, a liveli-
ness of conversation, a delineation of char-
acter and a freedom from all amateurish
expression which many an older and more
experienced novelist may well envy.The plot is simple and perfectly natu-
ral. A party of Americans visit Russia,
and during a brief sojourn there visit the
various cities and public buildings, attend
the court balls and theatres and reviews,
and enjoy generally the good things of a
most fascinating court. Interwoven with
descriptions and observations a thread of
love runs through the book; where one,
and at times two of the characters, are
surrounded by noble lovers, and they
flirt and talk and are thoroughly in-
teresting and attractive. There is no
attempt of the tragic, no deep moraliz-
ing, no straining after effect, but all is
natural, lively and attractive. The
characters of Judith and of Dorris are true
types of honest, pretty, bright and inter-
esting American girls. Dorris sees with
an unusually clear eye, and her descriptions
of Russian life are not only interesting to
the student of Russian affairs, but will at-
tract the attention of all lovers of the pic-
turesque in foreign cities.No one can look through this window of
the Tsar and not regret deeply, honestly
and sincerely that the life of Alexander
could not have been spared; as he is de-
scribed by Dorris no one can doubt that
the interests of his people were dear to him;
and he was a friend who will be missed in
the future and will be mourned for sincere-
ly. It seems too sad to be true that an act
so barbaric, and so shocking to the ma-
jority of the people should have happened
in that gay city of the north, St. Peters-
burg. As the writer describes the balls,
the theatres and the sleighing parties, one
cannot but wonder how nihilism could
have succeeded in its aims where such so-
cial gaiety existed. And it is in these de-
scriptions that we find the greatest charm
of "The Tsar's Window." There is a fresh-
ness, a piquancy and a directness which
hold the interest of the reader in a remark-
able degree; and it is to be hoped
that the literary world may be fa-
vored in the future with a second contr

DISTRICT COURT.

Beginning the Trial of Cauty, the Alleged Murderer of Tom Perkins.

The district court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The court overruled the motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of French, et al. vs. Sutherland, et al.; also overruled the demurrer to the complaint. Plaintiffs were granted leave to amend complaint, and defendants were also granted leave to renew their application for dissolution upon filing answer and giving notice; thirty days were given to defendants to file answer.

In case 666, McCormick vs Snyder, the referee was given leave to withdraw report from the files, and the case was continued for the term.

The balance of the forenoon and a portion of the afternoon was occupied in empanelling the jury in the case of the people vs Wm. Cauty. After fifteen peremptory challenges on the part of the defendant, and three on the part of the people, the following jurors were accepted: Messrs. Kleinburg, Ray, Beesey, Dryden, Robbins, Riddle, Douglas, Ripley, Wilson, Bostwick, Dickson and Allen.

The circumstances surrounding the case are these: That on or about the 29th of April, 1880, one Thomas L. Perkins, a police officer in the town of Buena Vista, Chaffee county, Colorado, while performing the duties of his office, in attempting the arrest of one so called "Dutch Bill," was prevented from so doing by the prisoner and one or two other parties, as the evidence will show.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was N. M. Howard, who keeps a livery stable at Buena Vista; he knew deceased; met him the day previous to the shooting, and assisted him in the apprehension of "Dutch Bill;" knew the prisoner, William Cauty, by sight eight or ten days before the homicide; he saw the whole transaction from beginning to end; at time of shooting he was standing in front of the alley between the Humphrey House and Gray's Hotel; alley is about eight or ten feet wide; was probably within twenty-five or thirty feet from the parties who were in the alley; Perkins had a man by the name of Dutch Bill under arrest; was trying to get him out of the alley and Bill refused to go, telling him he had the wrong man and was trying to convince him of the fact; Perkins was pulling him in the opposite direction, and when in the alley about thirty or forty feet, Bill raised up his hands, the next he heard Cauty say, "You release him." Perkins replied, "I will not do it; he is my prisoner," and kept on pulling him out of the alley. At that Cauty said: "Release him, or I will make you release him," to which Perkins made no reply, and Cauty drew his pistol and fired, which shot he, witness, did not think took effect; he, Cauty, hesitated some three or four seconds before he shot the second time; during all this time Perkins still kept pulling Bill along and Bill was pulling back. Cauty fired a second time and struck Perkins in the arm, at which he released the prisoner and drew his revolver from his pocket, whereat Cauty fired the third shot which took effect in Perkins' hand; at this juncture Perkins called for help and exclaimed, "For God's sake, is there not a policeman here to help me," when Cauty advanced two or three steps towards him and pointed his pistol to his breast and fired, when he and his associates fled down the alley; he, witness, was about 40 feet from where the shooting took place, which occurred at about 8 o'clock in the morning. Witness recognized the defendant as the prisoner who did the shooting; saw each of the four shots fired by Cauty. Witness here drew a diagram of the relative positions occupied by the various parties in the transaction, which was fully explained to the jury. Perkins died of the effects of his wounds next day at 4 p. m.

The cross examination elicited no new facts.

John Dozier was the next witness called, and testified as follows: Resided at Buena Vista at the time in question; knew Perkins, and identified the prisoner at the bar as William Cauty; was with Perkins from the time he was shot until he died; was one of his nurses; was going to breakfast when the shooting occurred. Witness pointed out on the diagram the position he occupied when the first shot was fired. Did not see the first shot fired, but the ball from the second shot plowed the ground about twenty-five feet from where I was standing; there were four shots fired altogether, there being an intermission of four or five seconds between the first and second; the last three were fired rapidly in succession; saw Cauty's pistol after the shooting.

Cross-examination was simply a repetition of the above.

The next witness called on behalf of the people was M. W. Webster who testified substantially as follows: Has been making Buena Vista his headquarters a little over a year; was mining in the Cottonwood district seven or eight miles from Buena Vista; was acquainted with Thomas Perkins; knew William Cauty by reputation (identified prisoner); was at Buena Vista at time of shooting; had a room in the Grand Park hotel the night previous to the shooting; got up in the morning and came down and went through the door into the saloon, and just as he went out he heard a shot fired, which was a frequent occurrence in that town at that time; took two or three steps north and looked down

the alley and saw this gentleman (Cauty) shooting; did not see the first shot fired, but heard it; saw Perkins there with his hand on some man's shoulder, and when the second shot was fired he dropped his hand and took a pistol out of his pocket; then Cauty shot again, and then he advanced a little, did not know how much, and fired again, and he and his associates ran down the alley.

By defendant's counsel:—You say you saw this man advance and fire the last shot? A.—Yes, sir; I did. Witness explained diagram to jury; the first shot he did not think took effect; the second took effect in his arm; the third struck him in the hand; the fourth penetrated his body; Cauty was about three feet from deceased when the last shot was fired; there were four shots fired but he saw only three of them; heard the first one—there was probably an interval of five or six seconds between the first and second shots.

There are about thirty witnesses subpoenaed, and the trial of the case will elicit a great deal of interest among the people of this county of which the victim of this crime was a former resident. The prisoner is very calm, and is apparently the most disinterested person in the court room.

The attorneys in the case are: for the prosecution, Hon. Webster Ballenger and Wm. Harrison, Esq.; for the defense Judge Genahl, W. W. Orrick, Esq., and L. B. Parker, Esq.

Court meets this morning at 9 o'clock.

Easter Services at Grace Church.

A very large congregation attended the Easter service at Grace Episcopal church on Sunday last. In the morning chairs had to be placed in the aisle and persons were still left standing round the walls. The rector preached the sermon in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Lynnd in the evening.

The music service by the choir was as follows:

MORNING SERVICE.

Processional Hymn 104
Anthem . "Christ our Passover," by Chappell
Psalter for Easter day, Gloria, from
Te Deum Mozart's 12th Mass
by T. S. Lloyd in E Flat
Jubilate Deo by A. Baumbach in E Flat
Hymn Goodrich No 99
Responses to Commandments Mendelssohn
Gloria Tibi No 5 in E
Hymn Goodrich No 101
Offertory Selection I know that my
Redeemer liveth; from the "Messiah"

EVENING SERVICE.

Psalter for Easter day Gloria, Mozart
Bonum Est H. C. Sage in C
Benedic Chant in G
Hymn No 98
Offertory Selection Consider the Lilies
Presentation of Alms Old Hundred
Hymn No 106
Nunc Dimittis

The two offertory solos sung by Mrs. C. E. Eldredge during the services were very impressive, especially the one in the evening, "Consider the Lilies," which was rendered with much devotional feeling and expression. Every one was pleased with the musical service, which was under the direction of Mr. Sangster, who has certainly succeeded in getting together a choir of musical ability.

It reminded us somewhat of old times to see Mr. H. T. O'Brien fitting out six mule teams in front of his store yesterday. The teams were for freighting in Southern Colorado.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Judge Williams moved into his elegant offices in the opera building, yesterday. He will be found in the rooms on the right of the main hall.

Mr. J. Clifford has been elected captain of the tournament team of Hooks No. 1. The team, under the direction of Mr. Clifford, proposes to give all comers a fair and strong contest.

The Hook and Ladder company No. 1, cleared \$95 on the ball given on the 17th of last March. The report was received with great satisfaction by the members of the company. We are glad to learn that the boys meet with such success.

Judge Helm has proved himself to be a very efficient judge. The business of the court has been conducted with decorum and dispatch. Judge Helm more than fulfills the expectations of his friends. The judge is winning golden opinions.

Messrs. Wilbur & Newton have purchased the livery business in this city of Sanders & Aux and will hereafter be prepared to meet the wants of all friends of the former firm and also of the new establishment. Mr. Wilbur has been in the livery business for twenty years and is thoroughly conversant with the demands of his business. Mr. Newton is well known as a man of competence and an agreeable gentleman.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso; county, Colorado, for the week ending April 20th 1881:

Baum, William (s)	Robinson, Minnie
Cliffborn, Percy Jas.	Smith, Mrs. Annie
Colestock, Jas. H.	Stienke, John C.
Holmes, Jesse	Thomas, Theodore
Maddocks, Gwiliam	Todd, Miss Mary
Meade, L. J.	Weaver, Luvinus
Mooke, B. C.	Warain, Kittie
Newcombe, Mrs. C.	

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, PM.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR MEXICO.

What American Enterprise is Accomplishing in Our Sister Republic.

The New York Graphic, of April 14th, has the following interesting article on Mexico and its outlook: "Mr. James Sullivan, of the firm of Palmer & Sullivan, of the Mexican National railroad company, whose main line is to extend from the City of Mexico to Laredo on the Texas border, with a branch from Manzanillo to the national capital, who returned to this country ten days ago from Mexico after an absence of three years, left New York last Tuesday evening for the City of Mexico, where he will superintend the work connected with the firm's great enterprise.

"Mr. Sullivan speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the trade prospects between the two countries following the completion of the Mexican National and Mexican Central roads. He ridiculed the stories telegraphed from the City of Mexico recently that a large and influential party, hostile to the introduction of American capital or to internal improvements under American influence, had sprung up, and characterized the disseminators of these stories as disappointed "strikers," whose object was to create distrust in this country. He maintained that the people of Mexico never before exhibited such a deep interest as now in the improvement of their country, and warmly welcomed American capital and American enterprise.

"It was true," he said, "that a feeling of distrust among Mexicans against Americans had been manifested heretofore, owing to the failure of different companies to carry out projects which they had commenced under flattering promises. But this time they realized that pledges were being fulfilled, and all classes felt the influence of the new blood, and were delighted over the change that had already come over the country. In Michoacan, one of the richest states in Mexico in mineral and agricultural resources, the proprietors of several great haciendas, prompted by the favorable outlook, had commenced preparations for greatly enlarging their coffee plantations, and millions of trees would be planted this year where hundreds were planted last year."

Mr. Sullivan believes that in a few years Mexico is destined to become the great coffee growing country of the world, and that in the future the United States will head off Germany and England in securing her crops. He also speaks most encouragingly of Mexico's prospects of producing immense quantities of sugar, which will find a market in this country.

"As for minerals, such as gold and silver, he said it would be almost superfluous for him to touch on them, since the mines of Mexico were so well known for their richness, particularly those in the state of Michoacan, one of which, although worked by the old and primitive methods, yielded in February last \$4,000,000 of bullion. The famous mines of Chihuahua were nothing in comparison to the mines of this state. They could, he had no doubt, in time attract capitalists from the states, and when worked with modern machinery, and by Americans, would treble their present yield.

"Coal of excellent quality and in abundance had been discovered, both on the main line of the Mexican National railway and on the Manzanillo branch, and this discovery would prove to be of immense value in promoting the numerous industries that would spring up under the march of improvements. Numerous cotton factories are already in operation in several of the most populous states, and as soon as the railroads were finished hundreds of the same kind would be put up in which American cotton and American labor would be utilized.

"American goods of every description, but more particularly hardware, edge tools and furniture, were he said, supplanting those of the German, English and French manufacturers. This was in a great measure due to the changed relations between the two countries, and from the fact that our manufacturers, following the example of the English, are studying the wants of the Mexican people, and are forwarding goods suitable for that market. In a few years, according to his belief, the United States was destined to be the greatest customer of Mexico. He had great faith in the Mexican people, who had been badly misrepresented, and said they would yet astonish the world by their rapid progress in all that tends to make a nation prosperous and enlightened, and that revolutions in that country are things of the past. Referring to the progress that is being made in the construction of the Mexican National railway, he said that 10,200 men are now working day and night on the section between the City of Mexico and Toluca, 3,000 on the section between Toluca and Maravatio, and 3,200 more on the gap between Morelia, the capital of the state of Michoacan and Maravatio. A large force is also employed on the branch line extending from Zacatecas to the city of Potosi and on the Manzanillo line, the city of that name being the principal Mexican port on the Pacific, and which has a great future before it. Sixty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been contracted for, of which several thousand tons have been delivered in the City of Mexico.

"Twenty-five parties of American engineers are employed between the national capital and the Texas border at Laredo, between Manzanillo and the capital, and at Zacatecas and other points. The plan

of the Manzanillo and Colima section having been approved by the government, the work of construction has been commenced at that end also. At the northern end the company's track will reach Laredo from Corpus Christi in June. Two hundred locomotives and 4,000 freight cars have been ordered by the company, some of which have arrived in Mexico."

DISTRICT COURT.

Continuation of the Trial of Cauty--The Case Under Argument.

The district court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

Case No. 707, Glass et al. vs. Wallace, was stricken off from Judge Elliott's docket, and the case was continued for the term.

The roll being called, and all the jurors answering to their names, the Cauty trial was at once proceeded with.

The first witness called was Isaac N. Barrett, who testified substantially as follows: Reside at Buena Vista; at the time in question was marshal at Buena Vista; knew Perkins; identified prisoner as William Cauty; knew that Perkins was shot and killed along about the 29th day of April, 1880; does not know of his own knowledge who did the shooting; he was called out of bed and informed that one of his policemen had been killed while attempting the arrest of Dutch Bill; he put on his clothes immediately and went down town to inquire into the matter, for the purpose of having the guilty parties brought to justice; went to the livery stable and procured a horse, and started to look for Cauty, who, he was informed, committed the deed; he went out on the Leadville road about a mile and a half and seeing no trace of him, he returned to town, and was told that he was concealed in a saloon then owned by one Bat Masterson; he proceeded to the place, and he was told that he, Cauty, would not be taken alive; he finally said if he would be protected against the mob he would give himself up; they being assured of this, Cauty gave himself up, and was taken to a place of safety and guarded; when arrested, Cauty was armed with a double barreled shot gun and a six shooter, four chambers of the latter being empty; did not know what became of the shot gun, but knows that Sheriff Morgan had the pistol until this trial came up.

Dr. Emilen Lewis was the next witness called for the people. His testimony was as follows: Reside at Buena Vista; resided there on or about the 20th of April, 1880; witnessed the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; examined the wounds to a certain extent before he died and afterwards witnessed the examination as a member of the coroner's jury; deceased received three wounds, one in the left elbow, one in the right hand, and one through the chest, the latter one being sufficient to cause death—the others doubtless affecting the general system; the last shot entered his chest about two inches below and to the right of the left nipple and passed through between the sixth and seventh ribs into the thoracic cavity and passed through a small portion of the left lung and passed out through the seventh rib and was then turned around through the tissue about under the left shoulder blade and passed out; he knew of nothing else that could have caused death; had seen two or three similar cases during his practice; he did not think the shot necessarily fatal, but thought it caused death in this instance.

Here the prosecution rested. Mr. Genahl opened for the defence, and made a few remarks, stating that they expected to show that the killing was done by "Dutch Bill," and that Cauty was never under arrest, and proposed to prove his client's innocence. The following is an epitome of the evidence adduced on the part of the defence:

Dr. E. A. Mattoon, physician and surgeon, was present at the autopsy of Mr. Perkins; don't remember the date. His description of the wounds were similar to Dr. Lewis's, saying that he thought the ball passed through between the fifth and sixth ribs; he said the examination was not really an autopsy, an examination of all the organs not being made; it was not shown to a certainty that death ensued from the effect of the wound; from examination of the body he should say that death was caused by the shock and wound.

The balance of the witnesses for the defence all swore to the fact that Dutch Bill did the shooting, and owing to the late hour at which court sat last night, it is regretted that a fuller account of defendant's testimony cannot be given.

The prosecution introduced one or two witnesses in rebuttal to defendant's testimony, and defendant introduced two or three witnesses in rebuttal, and placed the defendant, William Cauty, on the stand.

The court instructed the jury and the district attorney opened the argument on behalf of the people, then Messrs. Parker and Orrick on the part of the defence followed.

The arguments will be concluded this morning and the case submitted to the jury.

Court meets at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Colorado Springs hotel has been entirely renovated and the proprietor is now prepared to accommodate the many guests that will soon flock to the city.

Mr. A. L. Lawton is having his new real estate office next door to the bank handsomely fitted up and when completed it will be far the neatest office in the city.

Obituary—W. H. Kenney.

The death of Mr. W. H. Kenney will be a great shock to the large circle of friends which he has made as a restaurateur. Mr. Kenney was taken ill last Saturday and yesterday, the 19th of April, 1881, he passed beyond that bourne from which no traveller returns. The disease of which Mr. Kenney died was typhoid pneumonia. Last Saturday he was among the living, to-day he will be buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Kenney was known to almost every citizen of Colorado Springs. He was the proprietor of the restaurant on Pike's Peak avenue which has long been associated with his name. We know that he was a public spirited citizen and that his hand was open always to the demands of those who had a right to call upon him. He was a soldier of the union. Born in Wisconsin, when the war broke out he joined the 2nd Wisconsin regiment and won a recognition as a brave and patriotic man.

To-day he will be buried and his funeral services will be conducted at the Baptist church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although the deceased was not far enough advanced in Masonry to receive the rites of a Masonic funeral yet his friends in the order are invited to attend the last sad obsequies to day.

Local Mining Discoveries.

Work is still being prosecuted on the Eureka mine, on Cheyenne mountain, and those in charge of the work are very much encouraged over the prospects. The tunnel is in a depth of sixty feet, and a drift is run from it at an equal distance. Assays running as high as \$45 to the ton have been made. It is expected that when the hanging wall is reached that valuable mineral will be discovered.

We also understand that considerable prospecting is being done in the vicinity of Manitou park, where some excellent claims have been discovered. From one of these claims we are told that mineral assaying 500 ounces has been brought to the surface.

In the foothills west of the city several persons are sinking shafts, some of which are showing up splendidly.

Personal.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, of Castle Rock, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Harry Weatherby made a business trip to Pueblo yesterday.

Judge Mills, of Denver, is among the guests at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Ex-State Senator Hill, of Alamosa, came up from Alamosa yesterday, and will remain in the city several days.

Dr. Charles Gatchell left yesterday for Chicago, where he expects to take charge of a professorship in the Homeopathic Medical College located there.

Mr. Loring Sparks, formerly connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of Messrs. W. B. Kemper & Co., of Philadelphia, has accepted a position with Messrs. Ferris & Jones, of this city.

Mr. W. F. Hunt arrived home from Chicago yesterday. Mr. Hunt has been completing the score of the new Colorado Opera of "Brittle Silver," which has been accepted by Manager John Hamlin, of the Grand Opera House, Chicago. Mr. Hunt says that the orchestration of the new opera will probably be done by Celliere, who scored Pinafore for Gilbert and Sullivan.

From Mr. Hugh M. Harbert who has just returned from Alpine we gain the following bit of information in reference to the mines at Alpine: The mines in the immediate vicinity of Alpine are showing well. In the Madison a recent strike of 600 ounces to the ton was made. The mountains in that part are seamed with silver-bearing veins which only need development to make them yield handsome returns. As a rule the owners of claims are too poor to do anything beyond the annual assessment work. There are reduction works at Alpine and St. Elmo, four or five miles above the former place, where the ores of the section can be treated cheaper and as well as at any other place.

The New England excursionists, numbering 190, who left Boston on Monday, April 18th, are expected to reach here on Saturday evening and proceed at once to Manitou, where they will remain over Sunday. Mr. F. C. Nims, the genial and accommodating passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, has made special arrangements to insure the enjoyment of the excursionists. A train of elegant drawing room cars will be provided for the transportation of the party between Denver and Manitou. During the stay at Manitou the excursionists will visit the many points of interest in that vicinity. These excursions seem to be exceedingly popular, and several others will visit Colorado during the months of May and June.

The Denver Inter-Ocean has the following touching poem, which we think far surpasses the "Beautiful Snow."

Colorado may be thankful because Her mountain peaks do not erupt. Her rivers do not overflow the surrounding country. Her climate does not permit of cholera. Yellow fever cannot enter here. Her prairie schooners do not collide in mid-ocean. Malaria is unknown here.

["To be continued in our next,"]

From Thursday's Daily.

A FLYING TRIP.

Over the Mountains in a Canoe.

The Leadville Chronicle has the following account of a novel prospecting journey: "Wm. Lower, a miner formerly employed as one of the shift bosses of the Chrysler, has returned to this city after about a month's absence, and one of the most pleasant and exciting trips in the history of the mountains. About the middle of March Lower left this city, during the pleasant weather, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Uncompahgre plateau, lying between the Rio San Miguel and Gunnison rivers. He was equipped for a long tour, a leaving Ten Mile, struck the Eagle river and continued down its course, striking the Grand near Roanoke Forks. At the intersection is a new canal called Logan, containing a few cabins. The waters of the Grand at this point were sufficiently free from ice and deep enough to permit navigation, and he made a run out of undressed pine. He was compelled, however, to abandon it after a mile, owing to the narrowing of the stream. At the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison he constructed another boat, and again took to the water. This time the stream offered less difficulties to navigation, while the current was of sufficient strength to carry him thirty miles a day. This carried him in a northerly direction, and he discovered that he had miscalculated the distance and should have taken to land and traveled down south. He concluded, however, not to abandon the river, but keep down course to the junction with the Rio Colorado. He was not extremely well versed in geography, but knew in a general way that the river met somewhere near the mountains in southeast Utah. The trip down the Grand past the point where the stream widened so as to be readily navigable, is described as wild and exciting beyond description. Many times Lower distrusted that he had struck the right route, and feared that he was upon so stream that would lead him into an uninhabited country.

"His trip from the juncture of the Gunnison, through eastern Utah, occupied four days. The weather was warm, but his disappointment he found the river choked with ice as to preclude further passage, and with difficulty he reached the shore.

"The homeward trip was made overland across the plateau and down the Gunnison river.

"The trip to the Elk mountains made in by odds the shortest time on record. No prospector has been known heretofore to take to the river, as the trip overland is not usually accomplished in less than ten days.

"Lower is satisfied that the deposits of the mountains are of wonderful richness and is at present organizing a party into city to prospect in the vicinity. He proposes to take substantially his course, when the widening of the Grand permits it to construct boats and take to the river. The expedition is attracting considerable attention from its novelty. Game is so plentiful on the route, and the trip becomes more passable every day. A party will probably start in about a week and expect to be gone all summer."

DIED.

HILL.—At Colorado Springs, April 1, 1881, Frank Edmond Hill, aged 3 years.

MARLOW.—April 15th, R. D. Marlow, a 21 years.

MARRIED.

WOLCOTT-DELANE.—In Colorado Springs, April 16th, by the Rev. Walter Wilson, at residence of bride's mother, W. Mervin Wolcott, of Colorado Springs, to Caroline DeLancey, formerly of Meadville, Pa.

HOOKER-STEWART.—In Linwood, Cincinnati, Thursday, April 7th, Edward E. Hooker and Bessie M., daughter of William Stewart, Esq. No cards.

FARNUM-CUNNINGHAM.—At the residence of Mr. J. H. Woodgate, April 14th, 1881, Mr. E. W. Farnum, of Mr. E. A. Farnum, Miss Rosa Cunningham and Miss Mattie Collins. No cards.

FINN-EDWARDS.—At Colorado Springs, April 13, 1881, by the Rev. G. T. LeBoullier, rector of Grace church, Mr. Charles C. Finn to Mrs. Addie Edwards.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Functional Derangements attended upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. 5 bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one time, the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. DEWEY & Co., Dry St., New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, obtaining effects of debility, and restoring healthy functioning."

Castoria - 35doses

35 doses. A pleasant, cheap, valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

From Thursday's Daily.

The court room was densely crowded during the progress of the Cary trial.

Cards are out for a grand opening at the Beebe house on Monday, April 25th.

The president and directors of the Santa Fe road were at Pueblo yesterday.

A real horse and a real cab, driven by a real cab driver, is a novel sight on a Colorado Springs stage.

Capt. DeCoursey reports quite a demand for Crested Butte lots since we published a review of the Crested Butte Town company's pamphlet a few days ago.

Mr. Peter Mariani has about completed the improvements which have been under way in his confectionery store for some time. He now has a very neat and attractive place.

R. S. Shaw has sold his stock of groceries and good will to Messrs. Smith and McCreery, who will carry on the business at the old stand, No. 37 South Tejon street. The new firm start out with a good trade and complete stock, and will sell goods as cheap as anyone. Read their new advertisement.

In yesterday's issue we stated that Messrs. Newton and Wilbur had purchased the livery stable of Messrs. Sanders and Aux. We are also informed that Mr. H. M. Aux, a brother of Mr. George Aux, also owns an interest in the business. Mr. George Aux retains the Manitou stables, and will open there in a few days.

Personal.

Mr. L. J. Swinburne left yesterday for the east, via Santa Fe route.

Mr. T. J. McDonnell, a prominent attorney of Denver, was in the city yesterday.

Judge Helm left this morning for Denver, where he is called on important business.

R. S. Shaw left last evening for Atchison, Kansas, where he will accept the position of general manager of the Atchison street railroad.

Judge Elliott came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday, and will preside at the district court during the absence of Judge Helm.

DISTRICT COURT.

The jury finds Carty guilty of Premeditated Murder.

The district court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

The case of the people vs. Charles Winsboro was, at request of the district attorney, nolle.

Case No. 766, Neice vs. Neice, was referred to John Campbell, esq., to take testimony and report findings and judgment, as per stipulation on file.

The arguments were concluded in the Carty case and submitted to the jury, and after a retirement of about four hours the jury returned a verdict against the defendant as charged in the indictment.

No further action will be taken, such as passing sentence or motion for new trial, before Saturday evening, as his honor, Judge Helm, will have to leave for Denver on this morning's train. The case will be appealed.

Judge Elliott will hold court during Judge Helm's absence.

The case of Elizabeth M. Solly vs. Geo. W. Clayton was commenced yesterday afternoon before Judge Elliott and a jury; the case is very interesting and it will take several days to try it.

The following cases will be tried before Judge Elliott: Nos. 697, 608, 526, 649, 720, 683, 699, 718 and 757.

Court meets this morning at 8.30.

From Friday's Daily.

Frou-Frou will be given to-night at the opera house with Miss Granger in the title role.

Manitou travel has fairly commenced and nearly every train brings some few guests.

The New England excursion party is expected to arrive in this city some time to-morrow evening.

The college campus is being plowed up and improvements generally on the college grounds are in progress.

By reference to our business locals it will be seen that Drs. Anderson & Tucker have removed their office to the Opera House building.

The "Deacon's wonderful one horse shay" was nothing to compare with the cab which is starting it at the opera house in "Forbidden Fruit."

State Superintendent Cornell has sent out the order books for the use of the district school boards and county superintendents of the state.

Mr. A. L. Millard has rented the store-room formerly occupied by Mr. A. L. Lawton, in which he is storing a quantity of furniture. He now occupies three stores.

Mr. A. L. Lawton moved into his new office the first door west of the First National Bank yesterday. He certainly has a neat and cosy office, while the location is far more convenient than his old quarters on Huerfano street.

Married, Shireman-Williams.

The many friends of Mr. J. K. Shireman will no doubt be surprised to learn of his marriage which took place at the residence of Mr. J. L. Loomis on Wednesday evening. The lady to the contract was Miss Helen L. Williams of Independence, Iowa, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D.D.

Both the lady and gentleman are quite well known to many of our citizens. Mr. Shireman came here from Harrisburg, Pa., about eighteen months ago. For a year or so he was in the employ of Messrs. Ferris & Macklin and is now with Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. Miss Williams is a young lady of pleasing manner and address and although a comparative stranger here she is well known by many of our people. The marriage was a very quiet one, only a few of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. Both the bride and groom were remembered by their eastern friends, the presents being numerous and handsome.

Teacher's Excursion.

The Denver & Rio Grande road in combination with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, have arranged for teacher's excursion rates during the summer. The rates are very liberal and we have no doubt but that many teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity. The price of round trip tickets to Atchison and Kansas City and return will be \$27. Tickets will be good from June 10 to September 10.

The third rail will be laid to Denver on the Rio Grande track by the time of the opening of the sale of tickets on broad gauge Pullman palace cars will be run through. Every effort will be made by the lines to arrange for through round trip tickets to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Mr. S. A. Sheppard, Grand Union ticket agent, of Denver, has the matter in charge, and will be glad to give the fullest information on the subject.

Real Estate.

The transfers reported in this issue cover a period of three weeks and show a continued lively state of the market. Sales at good figures seem to be general over the county, Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Manitou, Monument and the country, showing up the summary below, as follows:

Colorado Springs lots \$26,804.50
Colorado City lots 145.00
Manitou lots 2,365.00
Monument lots 35.00
Country lands 23,590.50

Total \$52,909.50

There were also put on record patents for 1,280 acres of government land. A number of large recent sales of town property have not yet been recorded.

DISTRICT COURT.

District court met pursuant to adjournment.

The referee in the case of McCormick vs. Snyder was permitted to file his report.

His Honor Judge Elliott, stated that he will probably leave this evening or to-morrow morning, and that he would like to finish the calendar by to-night, if possible.

The testimony in the case of Solly vs. Clayton was finished, and the case will be argued this morning and go to the jury. Court meets at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

Forbidden Fruit.

"Forbidden Fruit" was repeated last evening at the opera house to an audience full of laughter at the comicalities of Sergeant Buster and of admiration at the clever delineation of Zulu by Miss Granger. The play served admirably to amuse the audience and to make the evening pass rapidly amid laughter and applause. Miss Granger will appear as Frou Frou this evening.

Since the Rev. T. L. Smith assumed pastoral charge of the M. E. church south the congregation has increased and the church is now in a prosperous condition. Last Sunday 22 new members were added to the church, which increased the total membership to about 45. The church has been refitted throughout, including carpeting, painting and various other improvements. A handsome new organ has been procured for the use of the choir. Mr. Smith is an active worker and the congregation will no doubt continue to increase so long as he remains the pastor of the church.

Personal.

Mr. S. F. Follett is in the city.

Mr. Pierce, of Messrs. Langrishe & Pierce, the theatrical managers, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Nims, the photographer, has returned from his trip to New Mexico.

Mrs. F. W. Beebe came down from Idaho Springs yesterday.

Mr. F. C. Nims, general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for the accommodation of the Boston excursionists who are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The district attorney of this judicial district, Mr. Webster Ballinger, has shown himself to be a very conscientious and industrious prosecutor. His conduct of the Carty case, aided by Mr. William Harrison, gives evidence that Mr. Ballinger is earnest and laborious in the performance of his duty.

It was understood that the box sheet for the Kate Claxton entertainment would open yesterday, and in fact an advertisement was inserted to that effect, but we learn from Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co. that tickets will not be placed on sale until Monday morning.

The last services to be held by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in the old church, will take place on Sunday next. After this final service the congregation will meet in Court House hall until their new church building is completed.

Mrs. B. H. Gurnsey has just prepared some very excellent stereoscopic views of scenery in New Mexico. This is a country presenting many scenes of interest to the people of the east and of Colorado as well. The views are all characteristic and are works of art. Mrs. Gurnsey has these views for sale at her photographic establishment on Pike's Peak avenue.

The Trinidad Times of the 20th inst. says: "The railroad men at Raton are rushing things a little too fast, in our opinion. We were informed yesterday that night train dispatcher Bachelor was in town, having been notified by railroad boys to quit Raton and his position. If this is so, steps should be taken to quit affairs over the hill. Justice is not always right, and the railroad boys should go slow."

The firm which has purchased the business and stables on Cascade avenue, formerly owned by Sanders & Aux, consists of Mr. M. C. Wilbur and J. E. Newton, and will be known as Wilbur & Newton. Mr. Aux goes to Manitou and will conduct his stables there, and the firms of Wilbur & Newton and Aux will work for each other's interest, therefore making it fully as convenient for patrons as when the stables were under one management.

One of the witnesses for the defence in the Carty murder trial has been boarding at Pascoe's hotel during his stay in the city attempted to leave the city yesterday without liquidating his board bill. Capt. Graves, the proprietor, mistrusted that the man intended to cheat him so he took the precaution to visit the depot upon the departure of the morning train for the purpose of watching his man. He found him at the station and ascertained without a doubt that he was about to leave. The captain lost no time in presenting his bill and was rewarded for his trouble by receiving the amount in full.

The Medical Examiners.

The state board of medical examiners have issued a circular giving the new medical bill in full, which they supplement with the following rules:

First—Graduates may be requested to present, in addition to their diplomas, a catalogue in which their name appears, and other information in regard to their Alma Mater. This is intended to give information in regard to colleges little known.

Second—Graduates who have lost their diplomas must present a certificate of their graduation, from the dean of their Alma Mater, marked with the seal of the college, or the catalogue of such school.

Third—Graduates unknown to any member of the board, concerning whom no personal information can be obtained, shall identify themselves and verify their legal possession of diplomas before a notary public, or other officer qualified to administer oaths.

Fourth—Applicants for examination must appear before the board in Denver. Fifth—The members of the board who are regulars will constitute a committee to examine diplomas from regular schools, and report thereon. The homeopathic members will examine and report upon the homeopathic diplomas, and the eclectic upon eclectic diplomas.

The state board of medical examiners will meet again on the first Tuesday in May.

Kate Claxton.

Miss Kate Claxton will appear in the opera house on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. She will open with the "Two Orphans," the play in which she made so great a success at the Madison Square theatre, New York. On the second evening she will appear in an adaptation by Dion Boucicault from the French of "Pouvrete" called "The Snow Flower." The Halifax Chronicle speaks as follows of Miss Claxton and her company in the "Two Orphans":

The Kate Claxton dramatic company opened at the Academy of Music last night to a large and fashionable audience, scarcely a reserved seat being vacant. The cast was excellent, and the acting all around exceedingly good. The orphans found excellent and natural representatives in Misses Claxton and Cone. The part of the former, especially, was a masterpiece of acting, in which Miss Claxton has won a widespread fame. Mr. Stevenson played two characters different in every respect—the handsome and gallant Chevalier and the wretched cripple Pierre. In both he acted with great power and effect, and so completely was his identity lost that had not the bill announced the fact, no one would have suspected that the two roles were filled by the same man. The Widow Frochard, an especially difficult part, was excellently filled, while the role of her eldest son and accomplice in crime was played by Mr. Arnott with care and effect, making the representation superior to any of the character before given here. On the whole the company is one of the most evenly balanced and generally successful that could be found on the stage anywhere.

The performance is one that we can recommend to the public as well worthy of their support. There is little doubt of the success of the season.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, Real Estate Agent.

Colorado Springs Co. to Wm and John Lennox, lot 23, blk 269, add 1. \$ 100

Colorado Springs Co. to Permelia Quackenbush, lot 20, blk 269, add 1. 125

Colorado Springs Co. to Henry M. Law, lot 3 and w 5 ft, lot 4 blk G Manitou. 40

Colorado Springs Co. to A C Leddy, w 25 ft lot 22, blk A, Manitou. 125

O Parker to Elizabeth Risley, e 50 ft lots 1 and 2, blk 95, add 1. 875

Wm L. McIntire to Marian W. McIntire, nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 1000

Marian W. McIntire to Edgar T. Ensign, sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 1500

Scott W. Murray to Timothy T. Clifford and hf of lot 8 blk 276, add 1. 400

Chas S. Taylor to Harrick H. Way, lot 9 blk 33. 800

Annie E. T. Hooper to E. P. Tenney, se 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 3500

Anna Oatman to Sarah J. Bayne, pt blk 231, add 1. 140

Martha Perkins to Daniel S. Selover, lot 5 in Sweet's sub-division of the n 1/2 of lot 14, block 105, addition 1; and w 38 feet lots 15 and 16, block 105 addition 1. 1,600

Mary G. Adee to E. P. Tenney, s 1/2 of lot 1, block 203, addition 1. 525

T. G. Stevenson to Sue J. Wood, lot 1, block 1, addition 1. 1,100

Sue J. Wood to E. P. Tenney, lot 1, block 1, addition 1. 1,200

H. D. Freeman to Lillian Smith, part of block 249, addition 1. 150

H. D. Freeman to Ella Grace Smith, part of block 249, addition 1. 112

Chas Rogers to John Courter, pt of sw 1/4 sec 17, tp 14, r 66. 832

Nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4, sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 200

Trustees of the estate of Russell Bates to Francis B. Hill, lot 11, blk 63. 1850

Heirs of Alice Harrison, deceased, to John Lennox, lots 29 and 30, blk 61. 1200

Mrs. T. H. Burnham to Mary J. Ely, lot 11, Bristol's sub div, blk 210, add 1. 90

E. P. Stephenson to Chas B. Lamborn, pt lots 1 and 2, blk 101. 250

Henry S. Haynes to Woodrow Douglass, lots 11 and 12, blk 61. 1050

M. A. Van Voorhis to Laura A. Davis, pt blk 247, add 1. 150

Daniel S. Selover to Mary C. Johnson, lot 12, blk 21, add 1. 2250

W. F. Tilton to R. C. Bristol, lots 9 and 10 blk 61. 1050

Emma J. Owen to Thompson Owen, pt lot 4, blk 2, add 1. 950

A. L. Lawton to G. S. Holmes, s 1/2 of s 1/2 lot 4, blk 203, add 1. 275

Charles J. Epenetier to Mary A. Caldwell, lot 12, blk 122. 1500

Thompson Owen and wife to John Russell, pt lot 4, blk 2, add 1. 1500

John Nolan to Frank Cross, lots 2 and 3, blk 184, Colorado City. 100

C. R. Standish to F. G. and J. M. Bell, lot 8 in Standish's subdiv lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, blk C, Manitou. 500

E. C. Jerome to M. A. Leddy, pt lot 9 in Standish's subdiv lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, blk C, Manitou. 250

Jas P. Dickson to Isaac Sewell, pt se 1/4 sec 7, tp 11, r 65. 675

E. E. Douglass to J. C. Woodbury, w 1/2 of ne 1/4 and w 1/2 of se 1/4 sec 4, tp 17, r 64; 161 acres. 300

Charles Walker to Charles and Wesley C. Wheeler, lt 31, block 123, Colorado City. 25

John Simons to Gabriel J. Parrish, n 1/2 of sw 1/4 sec 34; and n 1/2 of se 1/4 of sec 33, township 11, range 67—160 acres. 450

R. F. Love to W. B. Love the undivided half in the east half of the sec 1/4 and the nw 1/4 of the sec 1/4, and ne 1/4 of the sec 1/4, section 28, township 16, range 65. 1,200

R. F. Love to W. A. Love, the se 1/4 of sec 21, township 16, range 65—160 acres. 0

David D. Berger to El Paso County Live Stock Co., south half of the sw 1/4 quarter; and sw 1/4 of se 1/4; and nw 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 19, twp 13, r 60—160 acres. 80

James R. Fical to Jennie Fical, sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 35 town 14, range 67; 80 acres. 400

Joseph King to F. W. Wright, sw 1/4 of se 1/4 sec 23, town 14, range 64; 40 acres. 150

Thos J. Wood, George H. Bend and F. H. Jackson to C. R. Husted, 1,260 acres in secs 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35, town 11, range 66. 7,680

Ellen C. Jerome to Dolly & Smith, part of lot 10 in Standish's sub division, lots 10, 20, 21, 22 and 23, block C, Manitou. 115

E. C. Jerome to M. A. Leddy, part of lot 9 in Standish's sub division, lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, block C, Manitou. 1,000

Colorado Springs live stock Co. to Francis B. Hill, 1,440 acres, known as "Martin's Home Ranches." 7000

A. F. Woodward to Henrietta E. Ford, lot 14, blk 2; Monument. 35

Woodrow Douglass to Wilder and Eldridge, sw 1/4 of se 1/4, sec 14 and nw 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 23, tp 16, r 64. 80 acres. 325

John J. Redick to Eliza Richens, lot 2, blk L, Manitou. 500

Mrs. M. A. Kinsman to J. P. Easterly, lot 23, blk 145; Colorado City. 20

Daniel A. Craig to Alice T. Craig, pt ne 1/4 sec 13, tp 14, r 67. 300

The Gothic Miner has the following concerning the Sylvanite: "The Sylvanite continues work with its full force of men. Two of its tunnels that were placed under contract are finished as the contract demanded, an additional fifty feet. We were shown this week several pieces of pure silver from ore of the shafts. The amount of ore on the dumps is constantly increasing. Provision has been made against any danger from snow slides and the workmen are now protected while out of doors. Their houses have always been safe. Soon parties will begin prospecting up Copper creek and it will become busy with hundreds of miners."

CITY LOTS!

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to
M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.
Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

The Denver volunteer fire companies are one by one disbanding in anticipation of the establishment of a paid department. The next company to disband is announced to be the Woodie Fishers.

Ten Mile Mining Notes.

From the Kokomo Times.

There is now ore enough on the Milo dump to net \$4,000.

The White Quail is shipping regularly to the White Quail smelter.

The Kokomo Belle will commence shipping ore as soon as the roads will permit.

Recent assays on the ore last discovered in the Badger mine show 85 ounces of silver and a large percentage of lead.

A mill run on some carbonates and galena this week from the Eagle claim of the Silver Wave consolidation gave returns of 27 ounces of silver and 64 per cent. of lead.

The snow is being cleared from around the Greer smelter, and fires have been started in the furnaces. The works are also being improved and arranged for vigorous work.

Twenty teams will be placed on the road to the mines of Elk mountain early next week, and it is the intention to keep the White Quail smelter running, if possible. Minor Bennett will have charge of them.

A beautiful specimen from among many good ones was exhibited this week at the Western from the Milo. It was about half an inch by one inch in size, and was nearly a solid silver nugget, showing on the outside flakes and leaves of the purest silver.

An immense tunnel scheme is about to be commenced on Elk mountain by leading Kokomo and Leadville capitalists. The tunnel will start at a point on the northeast side of the mountain, and about 15 feet above water in Kokomo gulch. It will be 6x8 feet in the clear, wide enough for double tracks, and will cut a sufficient distance and depth to reach undoubted bodies of the finest ore.

There are now on the dump of the Aftermath, and in the ore sheds, not less than 1,400 tons of galena and carbonates. The galena, much of it, comes out in chunks and solid pieces, weighing 200 pounds each or more. The working force of the Aftermath mine is now fourteen men. Without stopping any, the daily output is about 20 tons per day. Monday next is the last day of grace of Prentice, Havens & Co. on the mine, as the bond expires at that time. Whether the New York capitalists take the property or the former owners again have charge, it is altogether probable that machinery of the best and most improved kind will be placed upon the property. Thus the output of the Aftermath will be more than trebled.

The Woman They Hanged at St. Petersburg and What She Signified.

New York Times.

The Russian authorities seem unwilling to assume the responsibility of hanging Sophie Pieofsky. They have just sentenced her to death along with Roussakoff, Jeliaboff, and other nihilists concerned in the assassination of Alexander II, but they have submitted the sentence to the czar for confirmation because, as they allege, of her noble birth. The real reason probably is that they fear to excite the odium of the titled and most influential classes by putting her to death. They know that many men and women of high birth and social position are among the women like the Pieofsky in the ranks of the terrible society, and far as possible, to hide from the Russian public and the world at large. Sophie Pieofsky not only does not ask for legal or imperial clemency, she rejects and despises it. She has emphatically declared that she does not want to be treated with mercy or consideration on account of her sex, that she wishes to be regarded exactly as if she were a man and of the common people. She is audaciously candid; she does not try to hide her opinions of her conduct; she avows herself a nihilist of the extreme order and glories in it. Such a woman—she is reputed to be as intellectual and cultivated as she is resolute and dauntless—is far more dangerous to the imperial authority than any man of her rank and caliber can be. There are many women like the Pieofsky in the ranks of the terrible society, and their ranks are growing. Not one woman has, it is said, yet been executed for nihilism in the czar's dominions, and the officers of the law hesitate to begin with such a woman as is now under condemnation at the capital. The Russians have no gallantry as a people. The czar and his cabinet have sent hundreds of unfortunate women to Siberia, but they are unwilling, on the score of policy, to put women of rank and prestige to death. Comparatively few of the Russian women are, as may be supposed, carefully educated or distinctively individual; but when they are so they have, from their very rarity, many admirers and followers. The Pieofsky is a conspicuous example of this sort, and whether she be right or wrong in her opinions, she is supremely in earnest and obeys her convictions unswervingly. She is said to be a sincere admirer of Louise Michel.

the renowned Parisian communist, and she has, perhaps unconsciously, imitated her in asking that she shall not be treated with any leniency because of her sex. Louise Michel, after her capture by the Versailles, begged that she should be shot like a man, as her companions in arms had been, and even wrote to Victor Hugo, imploring him to intercede with the authorities to consent to her execution. Sophie Pieofsky is a heroine of the same stamp. She has enlisted in the nihilist cause body and soul and, like so many of her fellow-conspirators, appears to attach no importance to her life in comparison with the furtherance of her cause.

MARRIED.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Presentation of a Handsome Badge to J. M. Bolton, Foreman of Matt France Hose.

Chief Pixley's office, on Pike's Peak avenue, was last evening the scene of an interesting surprise party. A special meeting of the Matt France hose company was called, ostensibly for the purpose of considering a question of great importance to the members. Thinking that it was something in reference to the coming tournament, the members turned out in force, and apparently exhibited more interest in the meeting than usual. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. A. N. Wheeler, the secretary of the company, arose, and said that he had a matter of vital importance to present to the meeting, and asked the hearty co-operation of all the members present.

Considerable surprise was manifested by those present, when Mr. Wheeler respectfully requested that Mr. J. M. Bolton, the foreman of the company to arise before those assembled and make a good and sufficient answer to certain charges about to be made against him. It is useless to say that Mr. Bolton was as much surprised as the rest, but, nevertheless, he stepped to the front with the avowed intention of making a clear and explicit explanation of all charges that might be brought against him. Mr. Wheeler arose and said: "Foreman Bolton, I have the pleasure of presenting to you this badge as a gift from the members of the Matt France hose company, who choose to show their appreciation of the spirit and interest that you have manifested in the welfare of the company during your connection with it." As he pinned the handsome badge to the lapel of his coat. The badge was unique and emblematic in design, made in gold and representing a section of hose so as to form a circle, with a hydrant and pipe crossed in the center. On the back of the badge was the following inscription:

Presented to Foreman J. M. Bolton, by the members of Matt France Hose, Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 16th, 1881.

Mr. Bolton acknowledged the receipt of the gift with a very neat and appropriate speech, and in conclusion remarked that his conscience would not allow him to return the compliment if he was to be restricted to a dry test.

The company naturally coincided with his views on the subject, and suffice to say that all present partook of refreshments provided by the foreman.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HOTEL STOCK

Gratifying Progress on the Part of the Committee.

The committee appointed last Friday evening at the hotel meeting in Court House hall to ask for subscriptions to the stock of the proposed hotel, met with satisfactory success yesterday afternoon. The committee consisted of Messrs. A. L. Lawton, Charles Hallowell and A. Sagendorf.

The committee canvassed the town yesterday in a general way and succeeded in securing many subscriptions to the list published in the GAZETTE of yesterday. The hotel seems to be established on a very firm foundation and there appears to be little doubt that the hotel will be built in this city. We give below the subscription with the names of those who have subscribed. We have assurance from the committee that many of those who have subscribed will more than double their subscriptions and additions which were made yesterday assure the hotel. We learn from the committee that at least \$4,000 have been pledged, which are not formally recorded upon the list. The report up to date of the subscription committee is as follows:

A. E. V. Stettell	3,000
O. Metcalf	1,000
J. Wheeler	1,000
W. S. Jackson	1,000
C. Elwell	500
Drs. Anderson and Tucker	500
Sagendorf & Taylor	500
A. M. Merriam	200
C. Hallowell	400
S. E. Sully	400
Giles Crissey	400
J. L. Martin & Co.	400
F. L. Martin	300
Whipple & Roby	300
G. M. Arnold	300
J. H. B. McFerran	200
W. F. Tilden	200
Dwight & L.	200
D. W. Robbins	200
A. L. Lawton	200
H. S. Haines	200
Wm. Clark	100
Charles Walker	100
Dr. J. A. Hart	100
Wm. Scott	100
C. W. Barker	100
Ainsworth Brown	100
Mook & Abbey	100
W. H. Macomber	100
Conant & Thedings	100
John Potter	100
L. Bennett	100
Ferris & Jones	100
Henry Le B. Wills	100
F. E. Dow	100
J. G. Warner	100

Report of the Public Schools.

We have received the report of the public schools from Principal H. L. Parker. There is as follows:

TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORT.	
Report of all grades for the half month ending April 15, 1881:	
Whole number in attendance	439
Average number belonging	423
Average daily attendance	443
Aggregate attendance	443
Number half-days absence	241
Number unexcused	54
Number cases tardiness	80
Number unexcused	25
Number pupils suspended	5

DISTRICT COURT.

Close of the First Week's Work—Important Cases to Come Up Monday.

The district court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment. The court overruled the demurrer in case 696, Barton vs Keener, and exceptions were taken accordingly by the plaintiff.

Subpoenas were issued for witnesses on behalf of the defendant in the case of the people vs Canty.

In case No. 452, the Colorado Springs Company vs Videll et al., the order heretofore made, removing the case to the United States circuit court was, by agreement of parties, vacated, and a jury being expressly waived, the case was tried by the court, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for the property described in the complaint, and the possession thereof.

The original indictment having been found in the case of the people vs Davis, the trial of the case was proceeded with Davis is charged with stealing a mare and colt valued at \$150, from one David Rose. The witnesses examined on the part of the people were David Rose the complaining witness, and his son Fayette Rose; the witness examined on the part of the defendant was his father, John E. Davis, who did not deny Mr. Rose's ownership of the property in dispute, but stated that the mare greatly resembled one bought by him from A. H. Randall, of Berthoud, Larimer county, Colorado, in 1877; he stated that he had the bill of sale for the same but did not have it with him. Mr. David Rose was placed on the stand in rebuttal. The defendant himself next took the stand, and substantially corroborated his father's testimony. This closed the case, and the jury was instructed by the court, and after argument of counsel the case was submitted, and a verdict rendered in favor of defendant. The court overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the case of the people vs. Benton and the people vs. McCartney, and exceptions were accordingly taken in the former case.

People vs. Robbins, defendant plead not guilty, bail reduced to \$800.

In the case of the people vs. Blaney, Mr. Williams was appointed to defend under the statute.

In the case of the people vs. Munson, Mr. Williams was appointed to defend.

In the case of the people vs. Winsboro, Mr. Campbell was appointed to defend. The prisoner was arraigned, and plead not guilty.

In the case of the people vs. Hendricks, Mr. Cochran was appointed by the court to defend.

The following indictments were for selling liquor: The people vs Stockbridge, the defendant plead guilty, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$15 fine and costs.

The people vs Davis, the defendant to plead in 24 hours.

The people vs Hermann, the defendant plead guilty and was fined \$15 and costs.

The people vs Crayton, the defendant plead guilty and was also fined \$15 and costs.

In the case of the people vs Hughes, the defendant's counsel filed a plea of former conviction, to which plea the district attorney filed a demurrer, on yesterday the court sustained the demurrer, and judgment was rendered against defendant in the sum of \$40 and costs, and exceptions were taken by defendant. The question of the sustaining of the demurrer to the plea of former conviction will probably be taken to the supreme court.

The case of the people vs McCartney was continued until the next term of court.

In the case of the people vs Bell, the defendant's counsel filed a plea to quash the indictment, on the ground that the defendant was under the age of ten years when the crime was committed, and a nolle was entered by the district attorney, and the prisoner discharged from custody. The case of the people vs Benton, charged with bigamy, and the people vs Pullen et al., assault with intent to commit murder, will be disposed of on Monday.

Court adjourned until Monday, at 10 a. m.

Mr. William Winter is so ill in health from exhausting literary work that he has declined an invitation to give a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Dartmouth, and also to read it before the Press association of New York state.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

118 tf.

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 16*

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes. w c 12 tf

For the best grain drills go to Pixley & Webster's. w c 26 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. w m 4 tf

FOR SALE.—80 acres of land, fenced and under ditch, half a mile south of Colorado City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills. w c 5 tf

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It is

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COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

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RULED AND BOUND,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

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GILES CRISSEY,

—DEALERS IN—

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BUILDING PAPER, Etc.

Office and Yard, North Tjron Street, corner Bijou. COLORADO SPRINGS

W. M. WALKER,

Having purchased the entire stock and tools belonging to the blacksmith shop known to the public as Pixley & Webster's, on Pike's Peak ave., is now prepared to do all kinds of

BLACKSMITHING,

ON SHORT NOTICE,

AT LIVING PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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THE WHITE IS KING.

It is the most perfect and reliable of all the "WHITE" machines. It is the only one that will sew on any material, without any special preparation. It is the only one that will sew on any material, without any special preparation. It is the only one that will sew on any material, without any special preparation.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Agents for the White Sewing Machine Co. in Colorado Springs, Colo. Address: The White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

wa 16 m

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William N. Gray, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of William N. Gray, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881. NIEL G. ADEE, Administrator.

With the will annexed.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Successor to Helm & Campbell)
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. dwn 10 tf

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36-wtf.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Francis S. Thayer, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Francis S. Thayer, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881. CATHARINE M'KEE THAYER, Executrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Vanderburgh, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Vanderburgh, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881. JOHN E. WHEELER, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the April term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, Helena J. Barrett, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 1st 1881. HELENA J. BARRETT, Administratrix of the estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

Improved Wind Mills.

THE ECLIPSE AND PERKINS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SOLID WHEEL MILLS MADE.

Each Warranted, and Self Regulating. Buy either and you will save money.

I will contract to erect either of these mills at reasonable prices, and would like a chance to figure with any contemplating buying.

ROBT T. CRAWFORD, Agent, w c 26 1m Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE!

As I am about to sell immediately my entire herd of cattle, amongst which are some fine milk cows, I will sell them at very reasonable prices.

Apply to R. H. HARRIS, Table Rock, El Paso County, Colorado. w c 26 1f

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.

B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

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The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and Functional Derangements attending upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

Taste: "Increasing the strength, obviating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."—WHEATON.

Castoria—35doses

35 cents. A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puny children.

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For Sprains, Wounds, Scalds, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

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Lace, Embroidered and Muslin Ties, Fichus, Dotted Netts and Veiling. Ladies' and Children's Collars.

A large assortment of Laces in the newest and most fashionable designs.

Also a fine selection of Gents' Neckwear.

We shall open during the coming week one of the finest stocks in Ladies' Hose and Underwear ever shown in Colorado Springs.

It will well repay everyone to inspect our stock before purchasing.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

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—VIA—

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The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stages connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver City and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro to Trinidad, four miles distant.

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Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

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Pocket Dictionary. Illustrated. 24mo. Cloth, 63 cents; roan, flexible, 85 cents; roan, tucks, gilt edges, \$1.00.

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CHARLES STEARNS, MERCHANT TAILOR

PIKE'S PEAK AVE. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1881

No. 20

The Temper of John Ruskin.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. John Ruskin has been praised as the first of all English prose writers now living, as the peer of Martineau and Newman. And possibly in consequence of the fact that Newman is a Roman cardinal, while Dr. Martineau is a Unitarian, Mr. Ruskin's popular reputation has not suffered. The parenthetic remark may be risked here that these three writers of good English prose are all religious characters, that Newman and Ruskin are absolute conservatives, while Martineau is a decided conservative among liberals. That Mr. Ruskin is the greatest of all English writers on art will probably not be questioned. At any rate there is no second name equal to his in fame and influence; his "Modern Painters" form a part of English literature, and Victorian England finds in Mr. Ruskin a representative as well as an interpreter and a respected oracle. This is enough to make him a marked man, and to justify the assertion that no one will understand modern England who does not appreciate Ruskin at his true value. Mr. Ruskin, however, is one of those characters which ought to be understood rather than admired, and, if possible, he should be comprehended. He differs from Newman and Martineau. The cardinal has returned to the past, being sufficiently dissatisfied with the present and with his early surroundings, while the doctor has anticipated the future and dwells with fond delight on the more advanced, if not assured, results of modern thought. Ruskin—it is hardly necessary to call him Mr. Ruskin—lives in the present. It was Turner who first led him into authorship, though indirectly, and ever since his first pamphlet, Ruskin has dealt with modern topics, be they art, political economy or society.

This fact should not be underrated, although it may suggest the inference that Mr. Ruskin's mind is not historical. At least primarily he seems to be neither an historian nor a scholar, and no one has ever claimed for him the name of august philosophy. He is pledged to modern interests, and his attitude is primarily that of a critic. A true critic, of course, is not a small soul that discovers blemishes and defects, but a discreet mind which looks beneath the surface and appreciates organic relations. This attitude is well described by Wordsworth, Ruskin's favorite poet:

It does not appear quite clearly what has directed Ruskin's critical mind to art, unless it be that he began as a painter, and continued as a critical and literary artist. But if we go down to a sufficient depth it will be found that art, religion, literature, philosophy, and affairs have much the same origin and foundation, and that the noblest and most useful of the noble composers, national authors, critical metaphysicians and capable politicians are natural companions who understand one another at sight. The field one works in is less significant than the manner and temper in which the work is conducted. If Mr. Ruskin's mind be first of all critical, it is, in the next place, curiously restless. This is illustrated by the Arrows of the Chase, a volume of his letters printed during the last forty years in the newspapers, and now collected under that fanciful title. A letter of 1843 contains this sentence, well worthy of an art-lover, if not acceptable in the domain of one art:

In the same year he writes:

And he goes so far as to quote this from Boileau:

He surpasses this by maintaining boldly:

All this was written in 1843. In 1880 he writes that "everybody is interested in jockeys, harlots, mountebanks and men about town, but nobody in saints, heroes, kings or wise men." And again: "I hate all liberalism as I do Beelzebub, and with Carlyle I stand, we two alone now in England, for God and the queen." Repeatedly he calls himself the staunchest conservative in the British islands. In 1878 he wrote to Mr. Furnivall: "In the nineteenth century there is certainly not one man in 15,000 who ever looks at anything, and not one in 15,000,000 capable of a thought." In 1877 he laughed at a correspondent who was teaching in Oxford the "philosophy" of the "poor cretinous wretch, Stuart Mill." In 1876 he wrote: "You can't have art where you have smoke; you may have it in hell, perhaps, for the devil is too clever not to consume his own smoke, if he wants to. But you will never have it in Sheffield." In 1874, when asked to lecture, he replied: "To get the knowledge it has cost a man half his life to gather, first sweetened up to make it palatable, and then kneaded into the smallest possible pills—and to swallow it homoeopathically and be wise—is the passionate desire and hope of the multitude of the day."

What is remarkable in all this is Ruskin's curious worship of knowledge together with a desire of popularity at the start, and outrageous ranting ever since the completion of his principal work. He rails at bishops, at America, at railroads, and at the very men—Thomas Hughes and J. S. Mill—whom he helped into parliament: "They are for liberty, and I am for lordship; they are mob's men, and I am a king's man." This was in 1865 and 1869: "You may have freedom of all abomination, and order of all iniquity—if you look for forms instead of facts." In the same letter he complains that Protestant dogs [owned by certain Protestants] are "evangelical brutes" and guilty of "intense sectarianism," while Roman Catholic dogs—St. Bernard's and others—"make it their business to entertain strangers." And of all this he says in "Fors Clavigera," letter 59, 1875: "I never wrote a letter in my life, which all the world are not welcome to read." His attitude, therefore, is that of aggressive and rather gratuitous defiance, a sourd temper, and much malevolence. It is absurd to make the world or art responsible for this. The fault is simply Ruskin's, and a radical fault; it is, for so restless a mind cannot do justice to art, and still less to itself. Merely as a matter of information

the earlier letters are the more interesting, notably those on pre-Raphaelitism and on Turner. It seems, then, that age has not mellowed Ruskin. He has not learned sweet modesty, nor tasted the repose of true grandeur.

Hence, while he may be a great man, he is not a man of the first order. He has not had the highest benefit of art which he loves, and religion which he worships. His intelligence and his temper have outrun his judgment, his reason and his affection. Is it not absurd to adore art, and to traduce men? Is art more precious than mind? And are there not minds infinitely more pure, more lovely more inspiring, and more godlike, than pictures and statues? And if the world without disappointed, should not a great mind rest satisfied with the world within? Is it not the mark of true greatness to forgive where the world thinks of revenge, to console where society despairs, to trust where men of the world are hop'less, to heal where others wound, to love where even hope and faith must cease? Knowledge alone is not worthy of a great mind. Has Ruskin perhaps aimed too much at that? Or has his vocation been too narrow for his heroic soul? Clearly he has not reached the highest grandeur, and the fault is his, for such towering minds must carve out their own destiny, reap their own rewards, bear the brunt of their own battles, and pay their own hard penalties. Ruskin is great, heroic, honest, true. But his mind is essentially critical, and criticism with him is analytical rather than constructive. The noblest minds are purely and calmly constructive.

Statistics About Dante.

From the N. E. Manufacturer.

Modern Italians are not famous for their taste, but their statistics are accurate, and one Filippo Mariotti has read Dante statistically. It was known that Dante's skeleton measured 155 centimeters, and that his great poem contained 100 songs, and respective 4720, 4755 and 4756, in all 14,233 lines. Mariotti has counted the words; they are 33,444, 33,379 and 32,719, in all 99,542. A hundred songs and a hundred thousand words! Truly, even poetry rests on mathematical order. The man finds:

Nouns.....	6082	5894	6004
Adjectives.....	1866	2069	2280
Adverbs.....	2596	2849	2471
Verbs.....	4739	4717	4202
Interjections.....	26	14	5

So the adjectives and the nouns are at the rate of one to three. The same rule is observed by other good writers, Theophile Gautier excepted, who professed to be a lover of adjectives. Out of Dante's 6,215 adjectives, but only 2,000 are superlatives. This rule ought to be adopted elsewhere, to allow but seventeen superlatives to a hundred thousand words. As much would apply to the exclamatory particles, of which Dante has but five in Paradise, fourteen in Purgatory, and twenty-six in Hell. The term *amore* occurs respectively 17, 49 and 87 times, which is significant. The Divine Comedy contains 5,860 different words, the Old Testament 5,642, while Demosthenes got along with 4,972, and Horace used 6,082, Ariosto 8,474. Modern operas and Egyptian philosophers use about 700 each, and the peasants less than 500, while Shakespeare has over 15,000, and Goethe nearly as many. But it is enough for the present to learn two things from Dante—the use of few adjectives and no superlatives.

More About Millet's "Angelus."

Parisian.

Millet's "Angelus," which was sold at the Wilson sale for 160,000 francs, cost, with the five per centum commission, 168,000 francs. Two collectors wished to possess the picture, Messrs. Defer and Secretan. At the last moment they agreed to have the picture bought by a third party and then to draw lots for it. Fortune favored Mr. Secretan. This gentleman has only recently begun collecting. His fortune, we believe, was acquired in trade. He has just gone to live in the splendid hotel in the Champs Elysees formerly occupied by the ex-queen of Spain. Mr. Secretan beats the American millionaires altogether; his patronage of the fine arts is so colossal that one half wonders if it can be durable. It is he who, last year, paid 350,000 francs for the famous Meissonier that figured at the exhibition of 1878. Being somewhat of a bourgeois, Mr. Secretan has ordered a pendant on which Meissonier is at present engaged, and for which the painter will fix his own price. Furthermore, Meissonier having expressed a desire to have a little study which he painted some years ago, Mr. Secretan commissioned the expert, Mr. Petit, to buy the picture if it were possible. Mr. Petit succeeded in buying the picture for 25,000 francs, and the next day Meissonier found the picture on his breakfast table with Mr. Secretan's card and compliments. Such princely conduct forces Meissonier to avow that the Vanderbilts are nowhere. But this is not all. About three weeks ago Mr. Secretan bought a lot of six splendid specimens of Theodore Rousseau for the sum of 300,000 francs the six.

One Touch of Nature.

A burglar entered a house in which a mother was sitting up with a sick child. "Sir," she said to him in a whisper, as soon as she could compose herself to speak, "there is nothing of value in this house except that child's life, at least to me, but you may find otherwise. Here, take my keys, search everywhere, take what you want, but speedily and without noise, I implore you." She handed him the keys, placed her finger on her lip and pointed to the door. The burglar moved quietly away, then turned and said in a low voice: "Is he very sick?" "His life hangs on the continuance of this sleep." "Then he will recover for all the noise I'll make," the robber answered, laying down the keys and noiselessly taking his departure; but absolutely nothing else.

The Italian Navy.

Saturday Review.

The Italian government is a good deal troubled about the condition of the merchant navy. The geographical position of Italy ought to give her a high place among maritime nations, but something or other seems lately to have been at work which is stronger than geographical position. Italy does not now hold a high place among maritime nations. She did so in respect of tonnage, at all events, no longer ago than 1877; but she is now behind not only Great Britain and the United States, but also France and Norway. Between 1869 and 1879 there was a decline of 86 per cent in the tonnage of the ships building in Italian dockyards, the total in the former year amounting to 100,000 tons, and in the latter year to 21,000. Naturally where there are fewer ships there will be fewer sailors. In a single year the number registered in the various seaports fell off from 210,000 to 167,000. Probably the decline would have been still greater but for the difficulty of finding employment on land. The tonnage of ships gives but an inadequate idea of the state of decadence into which the merchant navy of Italy has fallen. Out of 8,000 sailing ships, only 1,800 are over 100 tons burthen. The remainder are only suited to small coasting traffic. If the steamers of any size are added to this minority, we get a total of 2,000 ships, varying from 600 to 1,000 tons in burthen. These are all that Italy has to show for deep sea voyages or even for the longer coasting trips. Italian ships are not even able to hold their own in their own ports. In 1871 about seven-tenths of the ships in Italian harbors were of native origin. To-day, in spite of the progress Italy has made in many ways during the last ten years, the proportion is somewhat smaller. English, French, Austrian, German and Dutch rivalry are all dreaded by the Italian sailor, English competition being of course the most formidable.

Quiet Appreciation.

A quiet man was travelling a short time ago by rail, and was annoyed by the noise which two or three men in the same car were making. One of them had been telling tremendous stories about himself in a loud voice, and had tried once or twice to draw out the quiet man, but in vain. At last he turned to him and said, rather offensively: "I fear, sir, that our noise has rather inconvenienced you." "Not in the least," he replied. "I thought," remarked the noisy man, "that you did not seem interested by my stories." "Quite the reverse, my dear sir," said the quiet one, "I am very much so; in fact, I am a little bit of a liar myself."

Around the Base.

The Detroit nine secured but two base hits off Poorman in the second game with the Metropolitan.

The Detroit club has not made a very good commencement. Its start with two defeats by the Metropolitan of New York is not very encouraging.

George Wright will only play with the Boston on special occasions. Providence and Worcester are the only cities in which he will take part in games.

Mr. Cutts, who played at third base for the Princeton team of 1880, has joined the Harvard Medical School, and hereafter will play third base for the Harvard nine of 1881.

Boston opened the season with games against picked nines. The morning game was in favor of the League team by a score of 4 to 2, but in the afternoon the picked nine was successful by a score of 2 to 1.

The Chicago management has secured a twelfth man to assist the nine in its practice work. The idea is to have a full nine in the field, with three men at the bat, and to run bases and play as though in a regular game.

Keefe, change pitcher of the Troy nine, who has been practicing pitching under the fifty-foot rule all winter, says the most effective ball under the new arrangement is the in-shoot. He pronounces the out-curve as useless.

The Athletics' defeat by the Princeton college team was simply a little bit of hard luck. The Athletics, without the services of Fulmer, played a strong game throughout, and the powerful nine of the collegians found it very difficult to secure a victory.

The clubs at the close of the season of 1880 ranked as follows in batting and fielding: Providence, Troy, Detroit and Worcester; in fielding, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Worcester, Troy, Cleveland, Providence and Detroit.

Officially, the salary list of the Providence team is: Ward, pitcher, \$1,700; Gross, catcher, \$1,500; Start, first base, \$1,600; Farrell, second base, \$1,400; McClellan, short stop, \$1,100; Denny, third base, \$900; Houck, field, \$700; Hines, field, \$1,400; Gilligan, field and catcher, \$875; Matthews, change pitcher, \$1,100; Baker, change catcher, \$900. Total, \$13,175.

An ordinance has been presented to council of Detroit to exact a license fee of \$5 for each game of base ball played in that city during the year. If the ordinance should pass it would stand but little chance of being carried into effect, for a time at least, as the mayor, who is president of a club, would undoubtedly veto it as an unjust and unnecessary measure.

According to the schedule recently published, the following players proved to be the strongest in their respective positions: Batting, McCormick, P. Sullivan, C. Anson, 1st b.; Dunlap, 2nd b.; Burns, S. S.; Morrissey, 3d b.; Dairymple, 1st f.; Gore, C. F.; White, R. F. In fielding—Ward, P. T. Sullivan, C. J. Sullivan, 1st b.; Force, D. B.; Wright, S. S.; Morrissey, 3d b.; O'Rourke, 1st f.; Hines, C. F.; Evans, 1st f.

Western Cattle Raising.

From the St. Louis Reporter.

Nearly all cattle men of Wyoming are getting out of Texas cattle, and are breeding stock from the extreme western country, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territories. The drive from the above point into Wyoming this year has been about 150,000 head, which found a ready market. All the country lying north of the Union Pacific railroad is considered better than the country south of it, on account of grass, winter range and water. The loss to stock in that country per year, is very light, and not being over two to five per cent, and very seldom reaching five per cent. A ranch is run at comparatively very small expense. A ranch of 5,000 head can be run for one year at an expense of \$1 per head. With a ranch of 10,000 head the cost would average from 75 to 80 cents per head and 25,000 head would not cost much over 50 cents a head. It requires to run a ranch say for 5,000 head, about four men during the winter months, and ten men during the summer. It is generally estimated that they require two horses for every hundred head of cattle, which gives to each man about ten horses during the summer. There is nothing about in that country. Everything is done on horseback. Horseflesh is the cheapest muscle that can be employed. A stock ranch is better off with ten men and one hundred horses, than with twenty five men and fifty horses. The horses are ridden until they become tired out; then a fresh one is taken until the cow-boy uses all the horses allotted him, then he begins again with the horse at first tired out. Each ranch has a trustworthy foreman, whose wages are about \$1,000 per annum "and found." They are a rough, hardy, industrious set of men, generally very trustworthy. The common deadbeat is not going out there to rough it. It is a good school for temperance, and the absence of dissipation, and the men generally lay up money. There are no stabling, no sheds for the winter. The cattle run just as the buffalo used to do. There is no cutting of hay to be done, and garnered for the winter's fodder. The cattle do their own mowing from one year's end to the other. In the eastern states it has been said that the pitch fork has to be handled by the farmer about nine months in the year. In summer the new mown hay has to be spread, turned, put into cocks and loaded up and unloaded into stacks and mows, and during the six winter months is used as fodder.

In Wyoming the cattle, during winter, drift from fifty to seventy-five miles from their respective summer ranges. During cold storm they generally move with it, and keep going till they get into a sheltered place in some ravine or behind a ledge, traveling sometimes in this way twenty-five miles during a heavy storm. But to whatever distance they may stray during the winter, when spring comes they are all found during the general "round up" or general gathering up, when they are driven back to their respective ranges without loss, where the herdsmen attend to them until winter sets in again.

At one "round up" last spring there were thirty-five men, thirty wagons and 1,220 horses. That "round up" is run by a regular organization, and is commanded by a captain, whose orders are implicitly obeyed, he having entire charge of the operations. The cattle are all separated according to the brands denoting their owners, and they started back to their ranges. The calves are also branded and again turned loose with the herd. The operation of collecting, separating and branding at a round up occupies about two months before the cattle are got back, during which the whole country is scoured by cow boys. It is generally a time of wild and boisterous excitement, reminding one of the annual assemblages of the old fur-traders when they meet to exchange their peltries for supplies brought up from St. Louis.

The New Empress of Russia.

The Princess Dagmar, as the empress is still called in the land of her birth, grew up with her sister Alexandra, now the Princess of Wales, at the Danish court with very modest surroundings. The queen was an excellent mother, and sought to develop in her daughters the woman in preference to the princess. It used to be said at the capital that the princesses were made to help in making their own dresses, and that the furniture in their bed room was covered with inexpensive calico. A story of the naive admiration expressed by Princess Dagmar on being shown the wedding trousseau of one of the noble ladies at court, and her longing wonder whether she would ever herself own "such handsome things," was told with a touch of sympathetic pride by the people of Copenhagen, with whom the two princesses were great favorites. Dagmar had won her way deepest into the people's heart, however. Her sweet disposition, the winning grace of her manner, and the perfect freedom with which she, like her sisters (and indeed the whole royal family), moved among all classes of the people were well calculated to gain for her an affection that followed her to her new home and found expression at her wedding in a score of ways that touched the heart of the princess profoundly. At every subsequent appearance at her father's court she was received by the people with an enthusiasm that even embraced her husband, despite the rumors of his sinister character and violent temper, that from the beginning had threatened to make the match an unpopular one. The Czarevitch apparently took kindly to this popularity, and when at Copenhagen mingled freely with the populace. His bluff, soldierly way soon found favor, and when Dagmar's children, in little kilts and with dark hair, "banged" over their foreheads, began to be seen about the park at Fredensborg, "grandpapa's" summer palace the reconciliation to the foreigner was complete.

One of the causes that contributed to the popularity of the Princess Dagmar was, perhaps, her name. Her father had

wisely given to all his children, except Alexandra, old, historical Danish names, identified with the past of the nation. Frederick Christian, Valdemar, and Thyra are all names that hold a high place in Danish history, and live in its songs and traditions. But of all the nation's great names none is dearer to the heart of the Danish people than that of Dagmar, the queen of the victorious Valdemar, and the friend of the needy and oppressed throughout the land, whose goodness was so great that on her untimely deathbed, according to tradition, no greater sin weighed upon her conscience than sewing a lace sleeve on Sunday. The people of Copenhagen among whom the Princess Dagmar moved liked to compare her virtues with those of the beloved queen, and, at her departure for her Russian home, the fervent wish followed her that she would prove in truth a veritable Dagmar—a "harbinger of day" to the unhappy people whose empress she was some day to become. The Princess Dagmar was not a handsome child, her features being clumsy though pleasing; but she grew into a very beautiful woman, like her sister Alexandra. In every print shop in Copenhagen pictures of her and her husband, with their children, are for sale. The children have little of their mother's looks, but bear a strong resemblance to their father.

A Remarkable Man.

A Rochester correspondent of the New York Sun gives the following in regard to Lorenzo A. Pickles, of Newfame, in that state, who peddles trees throughout western New York: "He is seventy years old, and measures six feet and five inches in height. He has thirteen sisters and eight brothers, and he is the smallest of the entire family. One brother, who lives in Kentucky, is seven feet two and one-half inches in height, and weighs 275 pounds, although he is spare in flesh. The littlest sister is six feet five and one-half inches tall. The family is scattered, no two living in the same state. Lorenzo Pickles has the appearance of a man of forty. He never wears a coat, and goes without stockings winter and summer. He has two pupils in each eye. To distinguish objects close by Mr. Pickles uses powerful magnifying glasses. He can read print and see things at a greater distance, without the aid of glasses, than it is possible for persons with the natural eye to see. He never tasted liquor of any kind in his life, and never drinks water. Three small cups of tea a day, winter and summer, suffice to quench Mr. Pickles' thirst. He never eats fresh meat. His chief article of diet is salt pork, although he likes salt meats and fish. He eats two tablespoons of salt every day, and prefers salt to sugar in his tea. Pie and cake or sweetmeats of any kind he never tastes. He says he believes his hale and hearty condition is due mainly to the salt he uses. Mr. Pickles is a widower, but he has two daughters. One is seventeen years old, the other twelve. The older is six feet and half an inch tall. The youngest is five feet nine inches, and their father says they are both still growing."

PERSONAL.

Senator Anthony is ill in Washington with acute rheumatism.

Ex-Governor Jewell has returned from his southern trip not much improved in health.

Mayor Prince of Boston has inflammatory rheumatism and is confined to his house.

Dr. Schliemann is going to excavate in Crete next month and expects to find rich treasures.

The estate of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, at Guilford, Conn., is to be sold at auction for tax claims.

The Earl of Perth has passed his examination in the court of bankruptcy—debts, \$140,000; assets, none.

Mr. William Astor of New York has returned from Europe, bringing with him a choice collection of paintings and works of art.

Mary Clemmer, so long known as a Washington correspondent, has abandoned her letters and now devotes herself almost entirely to literature.

Kossuth is now living in a pleasant villa near Turin. Although nearly 79 years old, he is in good health, and his intellect is unimpaired. He spends a great deal of his time in studying natural science.

The Crown Prince of Germany has just bought for \$50,000 Rubens' magnificent picture of Neptune and Amphitrite. It has long been one of the ornaments of Count Schonborn's celebrated gallery at Vienna.

Mr. Wash. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased a lot in Washington, on which he will erect a handsome mansion, to be presented to his daughter, the wife of General Hazen, of the signal service.

Victor Hugo caught cold a few weeks ago, and his physician seized the occasion to examine him thoroughly. The man of medicine was surprised at the result. "I found," he said, "the frame of a man of forty-five years."

Mr. Herbert B. Mitchell, son of the newly-elected Pennsylvania senator, is so characteristic a young American that he ought to be embalmed in a book. Although he has not yet obtained his majority, he has bought a vast tract of land in Dakota, and is going to break up one thousand acres this spring.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was summoned to appear before a London magistrate the other day for keeping two dogs without a license. He took out licenses after being warned, but as he did not appear in person or by counsel before the court, but only sent word that he was detained on important business at the war office, he was fined five shillings.

ANNUAL ROUND UP.

Programme of the Association so far as Agreed Upon.

The Denver Tribune of yesterday gives the following report of the meeting of the Cattle Growers' association. The Tribune says: "The State Cattle Growers' association held a meeting yesterday afternoon in one of the parlors of the Windsor hotel. President Wilson called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to form plans, make preparations and so far as possible outline a programme for the approaching round-up."

"It was understood that the Kansas cattle men had set the time for commencing their hunt" on the 20th of May. It was desirable that the round-up in Colorado commence at an earlier date, and it being considered necessary for the Colorado men to act in conjunction with the Kansas men, this fact gave rise for many suggestions for overcoming the difficulty. Finally Mr. Samuel E. Wetzel offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Colorado cattle men will meet at Wallace on the 28th day of April for the purpose of hunting the Smoky country, and then meet the Colorado round-up at District No. 10, on the Republican, about May 25 to 30.

"The following was submitted by the round-up commissioners through the president of the association, and was approved:

The stockmen of district No. 10 will meet with the stockmen of southwestern Nebraska at the head of the Frenchman on the 20th day of May, and work with them as far as necessary; then divide, part coming up the South Platte river to the mouth of Beaver creek, rounding up Payton creek and Battle Ground, and part going up the Republican and its tributaries to the head of Beaver; thence down Big and Little Beaver to the mouth; thence unite; thence up the Platte to the mouth of Bijou; thence up Bijou to Muddy; thence up Muddy to the head.

W. H. H. CRANMER,
G. A. BENKLEMAN,
W. ADDAMS,
Commissioners district No. 10.

Secretary Wetzel stated that the inspector who had been employed to ascertain the number of cattle killed during the year on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, had reported a total of 520 head. He had not yet received the detailed report from the inspector, giving the number of each brand killed, but expected to have it soon. There were probably 100 owners of these 520 head, and as it would require an immense amount of correspondence to communicate with each owner, he thought it would be a good plan to present the total of claims to the claim agent of the railroad company, with a detailed statement of how much loss each owner had sustained. Then, if the claims were allowed, to place the money in bank and let losers apply there for their money. The suggestion was regarded as a good one by the association, and it was adopted without discussion.

"After some discussion of the depredations of cattle thieves, and of the proper manner of preventing their encroachments, the association adjourned. The remainder of the roundup programme will be decided upon at a meeting to be held soon."

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from Publishers and Condensed From Exchanges.

Mr. Spurgeon, who has been very ill for several months, and whose illness has been increased by his persisting in remaining at his work instead of going to Mentana as advised, is likely to proceed on an extended tour in the east early in the summer. He has lately suffered severely from acute rheumatism.

Mr. Edwin Arnold is mentioned as having written the "Light of Asia" in eleven months.

The publishers of the Atlantic Monthly have received orders from their London agent for a fresh supply of the January number, and a larger edition for the future.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A land that man has newly trod,
A land that only God has known,
Through all the soundless cycles flown;
Yet perfect blossoms bless the sod,
And perfect birds illumine the trees,
And perfect unheard harmonies
Pour out eternally to God.

A thousand miles of mighty wood,
Where thunder-storms stride fire-shod;
A thousand plants at every rod,
A stately tree at every road;
Ten thousand leaves to every tree,
And each a miracle to me;
Yet there be men who doubt of God!
—[Joachim Miller in the Californian.]

When Calabash Sam went to Leadville and squatted the people framed the following appreciative resolution and appointed a committee of one to take and read it to him while the others stood behind trees with their guns cocked and pointed at the man: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Calabash Sam, late of Deadwood, and inform him that, after sunrise to-morrow this crowd will open fire on him with the intention of furnishing a corpse for our new graveyard."

Ernest Legouve tells a characteristic story of the late General Ney when he was a lad of ten. The boy was walking with his tutor in the Tuilleries Garden, clad in a costume of some odd cut or color, that provoked the ridicule of some passers-by with an eye for the comic. Quitting his tutor, young Ney walked up to the laughter and looking him straight in the eye, remarked, "You are a coward to ridicule a child who cannot challenge you."

General Joseph Lane is seriously ill at his home in Roseburg, Oregon.

TELEGRAPHIC

DASHED TO DEATH.

A Railroad Train is Hurled Into a River.

Cars Full of Passengers Float Down the Freezing Flood.

Eight Lives Lost and the Shores Lined with Spectators.

Doubts Expressed as to the Losses Suffered by Heath.

Postmaster Brady to be Investigated.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fearful Floods.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Dispatches from along Rock river, in Illinois and Wisconsin, state that the water is higher than ever known before, and is doing great damage. At Sterling, Illinois, it is twelve feet above low water mark, and is rising. The manufacturing interests of Rock Falls, opposite Sterling, are threatened with complete destruction, and night and day hundreds of men have worked for dear life to protect their bulkheads and raceways. If the water should rise another foot, the loss would be enormous. Several people have been forced to leave their homes. The Register office is a foot deep in water, and others are nearly as bad. The water is twenty-two inches higher than the high water mark of 1877. The river is two miles wide at several places north and south of here, and many farmers have large fields of wheat three feet under water, and whole meadows are equally flooded. Above Elgin the Fox river broke the ice gorge, and the dammed ice and water tore down the dams at Carpentersville and Dundee, and at Elgin river rose two feet above high water mark, breaking the dam and sweeping away the fine iron bridge of the C. & St. P. railway, just south of the city, taking barns and outhouses and flooding stores and first floors in the chief streets. The damage so far is from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and another gorge threatens the city with further havoc. All the mills, manufactures and water powers have suspended operations. The lower part of Sterling is flooded, the fairgrounds are submerged, and the distilleries with hundreds of cattle are on an island with the water crowding dangerously on all sides. The Chicago & Northwestern track for five miles is completely covered with water and much of it is washed away. There is no communication with the outside world except by telegraph. The river between Sterling and Elgin has overflowed and is covering the country for many miles. If it continues rising the destruction will be fearful. Thousands of anxious people line the river banks watching the fearful flood which at times runs in waves three or four feet high. At Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, all the low lands near the river are flooded and the ice comes down in huge chunks crushing bridges, dams and everything in its path. The water in many cases is running into the windows of houses.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The water in the southwestern part of the city is still rising and is now above high water mark of 1847, the highest point ever reached. The only additional damage is the flooding of Griffin & Connelly's ice house on the canal bank at Willow Spring. The Evening Journal's Elgin, Illinois, special says: The railroad track there is four feet under water and trains cannot pass over inside of ten days. Bridges are badly demoralized here and at Dundee. The damage in Kane county is \$300,000 but it is thought that the river cannot rise higher and the worst of the flood is over. The damage in Elgin yesterday afternoon aggregated \$150,000 to \$200,000. The chief items are the breaking of the Elgin Hydraulic company's dam and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad bridge, \$10,000.

The Evening Journal's Omaha special says: The water in the Missouri stands to-day nineteen feet nine inches, and is still going slowly up. Lumberyard men are preparing for the worst again, but business on the bottoms is progressing, except the smelting works.

At Beloit there has been some damage, and great apprehension, but worst danger seems over. In the newspaper offices the hands work with four feet of water under them.

OMAHA, April 20.—Old settlers recall the saying that the Missouri river has a mortgage from bluff to bluff in view of the second great overflow this season. Instead of arriving at a standstill, as was expected, the river has been rising an inch an hour, and is now about twenty feet above low water mark, and all concerned are preparing to meet as high a flood as that of the 8th instant. The overflow this morning blockaded the Burlington & Missouri, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroad tracks south of this point, and interrupted work at the establishments on the lower part of the river bottom. The Union Pacific railroad are ready to run bridge cars across the low track near the transfer depot, if necessary to maintain communication, as before. Not so serious damage is anticipated as was wrought by the previous flood, but much inconvenience is inevitable.

BELOIT, Wis., April 20.—At four this morning the bulkhead and part of the draw at Barrett, Arnold & Kimball's straw board mill went out. The night foreman, Wm. Comstock, and five from the Rock River company's east side mill started across in a scow to help save the bulkhead, and were sucked in, capsized, and all were drowned save John K. Tinberger, who was rescued.

Dashed Through a Trestle.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Evening Journal's Clinton, Iowa, special says: As the night express train went bound on the Rock Island division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad was moving at ordinary speed across the trestle work over the Mercedosa river a few miles south of Albany, Illinois, the trestle gave way and the train was precipitated into the water. The train, consisting of an engine, tender, baggage car, passenger and sleeping cars, all went down except the sleeper which hangs over the end of the bridge at an angle of forty-five degrees, the upper end high in the air. Two cars floated off down stream. The passenger coach lodged against an island forty rods away. The baggage car struck in the middle of the stream about the same distance; only the roofs of the two cars are now in sight. Engineer West and the fireman, unknown, re-ascending at Freeport, went down in the cab and nothing has been seen since of the locomotive or men. Baggageman Samuel Flanagan, brakeman Harry Meyers, Messenger Daniel Ellithrope, and Conductor Thomas Fuller all escaped. All are injured except the latter. Their escape is a miracle. Eleven passengers were in the forward car, including a man and boy residing at Pine River, Wisconsin, en route to Omaha, a woman an two children who got on at Savannah for Rock Island, D. W. Lundy, of Albany, five others destination unknown, of these two men jumped ashore as the floating car passed the abutment of the wagon bridge which went out yesterday. Another leaped but fell back and was drowned. A woman and one child and the boy from Pine river were taken off of the car after it lodged at the island and the other passengers including the man from Pine river, the little child of the lady and Dr. Lundy were drowned. These together with the engineer and fireman, make eight lives lost in all. There were only three passengers in the sleeper and they together with the colored porter climbed out of the rear end of the car and escaped uninjured. Their names are H. W. Gordon, Rochester, New York, G. W. Chapman, Newark, N. J.; Harry Warren, Boston, a traveling companion of Chapman. Mr. F. C. Butler was on the train. The wounded have been made comfortable at a hotel. The lady is prostrated by the shock. The river is a perfect torrent where the trestle went out. It is said a freight train passed the bridge an hour or so ahead of the passenger. Twenty boats are at work in a pouring rain searching for bodies and securing baggage. All the bodies are liable to be washed out. A hole has been cut in the roof of the baggage car and some baggage taken out. The shore here and for eight miles below is lined with people looking for tokens of the wreck.

AFFAIRS AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 21.—To-night the river is within two inches of extreme high water mark, which is twenty-two feet. It has risen about fourteen inches since yesterday and has been about stationary all the evening. This stationary period corresponds to that of Wednesday at Sioux City. It is probable that it will begin rising here again to-night and continue till Sunday.

A dispatch from Sioux City says the river has risen there since yesterday morning three feet, reaching the high water mark of the previous flood. We will get that additional raise in a somewhat less quantity by Friday morning. It is generally believed that the river will rise six inches, or perhaps one foot, above high water mark before it begins to subside.

The situation at Omaha and Council Bluffs is about the same as it was two weeks ago. The river is four or five miles wide. Railroad travel is more or less interrupted. At the Union Pacific transfer depot on the east side of the river the water is over the tracks and the Union Pacific is again using a pontoon bridge of flat cars over which passengers, mail, express and baggage are transferred to the other side. On the approach to the bridge trains from the east are pushed to the transfer through the water wheel-deep. The trains were all more or less late. The Union Pacific California express is detained in Omaha on account of the wash-out of trestle work at Elkhorn river twenty-five miles west of here.

The east bound express is being held on the west side of the track, which will probably be repaired to-morrow. Elkhorn river is very high at the U. P. crossing, but is falling above at Norfolk. Every railroad terminus here is having more or less trouble. There were no trains to-day at all between Omaha and Lincoln. Either of the roads to Omaha is cut off on the southwest and north with prospects of eastern connection being cut off to-morrow. All houses on the lowlands on both sides of the river have been vacated. Sixteen hundred men are out of employment by the flooding of establishments on the Omaha levee.

GENERAL ANXIETY.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The Evening Journal's Omaha special says: The present great freshet seems liable to be speedily eclipsed. It looks as though eastern communication would be severed in a few hours more. Everybody is anxious to-day as the water in the river and the streams above is still rising and there was heavy rain last night which may cause considerable further rise and disastrous results. No loss of life have yet been reported.

PERIL TO FARMERS.

The Chicago Journal's Quincy special says it seems probable that the levees below the city of Omaha, although greatly strengthened and raised, will give way before the great flood which is coming and will expose the rich farm lands to another inundation and loss of crops.

SMALL DAMAGE NORTH.

MILWAUKEE, April 21.—The rivers centering here are rapidly falling and no danger is feared now. The damage on the Milwaukee river at the towns outside of the city will probably aggregate \$25,000. There is small damage in the city.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH.

BISMARCK, April 21.—The Northern Pacific

which runs for a considerable distance west of Missouri in the valley of the Hart river is having considerable trouble with washouts. Over twenty bridges have gone and several hundreds of yards of track. The "bad lands," a part of the river are still over banks and Mandan still has from one to two feet of water in the street as well as a large quantity of ice yet unmelting; more damage is likely to occur.

AFFAIRS AT HANNIBAL.

HANNIBAL, April 21.—The water is only nine inches below the highest mark of last year. The streets are inundated. The farmers are leaving the low lands in fear. However, the disaster may be avoided by great efforts.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THAT CONFLAGRATION OF THE HEATH. WASHINGTON, April 21.—Governor McEvery to-day telegraphed to Jonas regarding the destruction of the Heath property in Louisiana. It was insured for \$4,000, but valued by the insurance company at only \$1,400, and Heath was charged with burning the property to get the insurance and is now being investigated. Jonas will speak on the matter this afternoon.

ANXIOUS TO GO HOME.

Slater is paired with Platt of Conn. He is going to Oregon. Frye will be absent some time and other senators desire to leave, and it begins to look as if it would be no quorum. It is probable that the senate will be adjourned to day to Tuesday.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

The enforced resignation of Assistant Postmaster General Brady continues to be a prominent topic of comment and rumors are afloat that it is soon to be followed by a criminal indictment of Brady and a number of prominent mail contractors for conspiracy to defraud the government and by civil suits to procure restitution of a large amount of money alleged to have been thus fraudulently acquired by them. It is further intimated in seemingly well informed quarters that the resignation of several other department officers whose relation with the star route ring have been of a questionable character will also be demanded and that several clerks in the central office are marked for dismissal. A full statement of the results of the investigation now in progress is promised to be given to the press by Postmaster-General James as soon as it is completed and there is strong reason to expect that the divulgence will be very startling.

FREMONT'S HOPES.

Gossip says that Governor Fremont, of Arizona, expects to be appointed minister to Mexico. The why and wherefore of this alleged expectation are not discernible.

BELVA'S BASHFULNESS.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, vaguely known as a female lawyer of this city has filed a communication at the White House, offering to accept the Brazilian mission if tendered to her. She alleges her fitness for the position upon various grounds such as thorough knowledge of the commercial interests of the United States, familiarity with international law, an earnest desire to arbitrate difference between nations, an acquaintance with the emperor and empress of Brazil and proficiency in the French and Spanish languages. As to sex she says the precedent is an old one. The Brazilian is the only monarchy on this continent and monarchies from time immemorial have seated women on the throne and have granted the places according to their rank without stooping to the narrow policy of some would-be republics. In concluding her letter she says I enclose for your consideration the only one recommendation, and that from a woman; I enclose it simply because it is so rare a thing for one woman to recommend another.

The recommendation is from Mrs. Helen M. Barnard, who commends her as one of the bravest, truest women of the country.

POSTAL CHANGES.

There has been considerable sensation ever since Postmaster General James entered upon the discharge of his duties. The air has been thick with rumors and it is thought that a division in the near future will naturally lead up to another important change in the personal offices of the second assistant postmaster general. Such changes, it is understood, having become imperative by a detection of unfaithful work on the part of the present incumbent.

SWIRLING WATERS.

OMAHA, April 21.—The river is now only six inches below the highest point of the late flood and is rising rapidly. The situation is much the same as a week and a half ago, except that there is no damage from the ice now. Lumber in the extensive yards has begun to float away, threatening a heavy loss. Railway connections are maintained by bridges over flat cars at the transfer depot.

Tremendous Explosions.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., April 21.—About 7:30 this morning two terrible explosions occurred from nitro-glycerine in the nitro-glycerine vaults of the Dittmar powder works near this city. About five minutes after ten thousand pounds of sporting powder in the storehouse about one hundred feet from the nitro-glycerine vaults ignited and caused another terrific explosion. The buildings were all demolished and scattered in every direction and for miles around fences were blown to splinters, trees uprooted and many buildings in the neighborhood badly shattered and the windows of houses three miles away blown out by the shock. It was felt forty miles away. No one was seriously hurt. The man in charge of the nitro-glycerine vaults discovered the fire caused by an improper mixture of acids and warned the others and fled before the explosion occurred.

SAMOA WAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—News from Samoa has arrived since the death of King Malietoa to the effect that the government forces have entirely conquered the large island of Savali and at Amoa, on that island, some two weeks since, they surrounded and compelled the surrender of 810 rebel warriors, about 50 of the principal chiefs, 497 guns, 325 American battle axes, 225 large knives used in fighting, 7 large war

canoes, one boat and two cannon. The main strength of the insurgents or old party on Samaii with 1,700 fighting men have joined the king's forces and driven the old Masua rebel leader off the island. The king's forces thus relieved on Samaii are now giving their attention to the rebel army on Upolu.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Silver bars, 112 1/2%. Money 3@6. Governments quiet, unchanged. Stocks closed firm. Following are the quotations:—
Western Union... 116 1/4
Quicksilver... 16 1/2
Pacific Mail... 51 1/4
Mariposa... 7 1/4
Wells, Fargo... 118
N.Y. Central... 143 1/4
Erie... 45 1/4
Panama... 24 1/2
Union Pacific... 117 1/4
U. P. bonds... 115
Central Pacific... 87
C. P. bonds... 113 1/4
Sutro Tunnel... 2 1/4

Crop Prospects.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Commercial Bulletin says late reports from some of the southwestern grain-growing states, taken as a whole, are quite encouraging. Seeding will unquestionably be late but the compensating factor for a cold, wet spring is that the deeper stratum of the soil will be filled with a reserve store of moisture as a safeguard against the summer's drought. The most reliable authorities take this view and are very far therefore from sharing the apprehensions of the Croaker family.

Threatening the Czar.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Berlin correspondent says the Czar still resides in the diminutive chateau of Gatchina guarded by six dozens of soldiers. His majesty has never seen the outside of the inner circle of the Autshkoff palace. The town mansion has been entrusted to the Pavlovski guards. Nihilist manifesto have been received by all Russian ministers and court officials.

Explosion of a Powder Mill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 21.—A powder magazine three miles from the city, containing a thousand kegs of powder exploded this morning. Buildings were shaken about the city as by an earthquake. People were thrown from their feet, plate glass and small windows were broken in many places. The explosion was heard for miles around. The damage to buildings in the city is \$5,000. No lives were lost.

A Bon Mot.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Miss Guit Mot, an actress who has been playing engagements in the Chinese theatre in Havana, arrived from Cuba yesterday on the steamship Saratoga. She was assisted down the gang plank by Ah Lee and John Ah Hok, Chinese gentlemen of this city. Miss Mot is on her way to China.

An Epidemic.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The small-pox is epidemic both in the Sandwich Islands and China. It is noticeable in this connection that the mortality in Chinatown for two weeks past has been greatly on the increase, but no one seems to know of what disease they die in that quarter.

Getting Even With Heath.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—The Democrat publishes a statement alleging that all stories told by Mr. Heath regarding his troubles in Louisiana are false. Heath owns no property in Louisiana, his brother being the sole owner. It is believed that he burned his property for the insurance.

A Righteous Strike.

CLEVELAND, April 21.—The street railway employees struck to-day for a half dollar increase, which was invariably refused, and new men were hired as fast as possible. The strikers peacefully induced many men to leave the cars, but travel is not entirely stopped.

FOREIGN.

Beaconsfield's Burial Place.

LONDON, April 20.—It is understood that the friends and relatives of the late Beaconsfield are willing to assent to a public funeral and burial of his remains in Westminster Abbey, unless directions to the contrary are found among the papers of the deceased.

LONDON, April 20.—Gladstone has written the following letter to Lord Rawlin: "I learned of the decease of Lord Beaconsfield with sad surprise. I shall be prepared to give directions for a public funeral."

Sir Nathaniel Rothschild on behalf of the executors thanked Gladstone, stating that Beaconsfield's will directed that he be buried at Hughenden by the side of his wife.

Beaconsfield's Expressed Wish.

LONDON, April 21.—The following is the clause in Beaconsfield's will, relative to the disposition of his remains: "I desire and direct that I may be buried in the same vault in the churchyard at Hughenden, in which the remains of my late dear wife, Mary Ann Disraeli, created in her own right, Countess Beaconsfield were placed, and that my funeral may be conducted with the same simplicity as hers was."

Beaconsfield's Funeral.

LONDON, April 21.—The funeral of Beaconsfield takes place at Hughenden; Tuesday next.

Bismarck has a salary of \$15,000 as chancellor of the German empire. He also has twelve horses in his stables. Pursuant to a recent law, a tax of about ten cents for each of the horses was levied upon him, the total amount of the assessment being a trifle over a dollar. He returned a protest against the tax on the ground that he owned only ten horses. The number of horses for which he had been assessed had been furnished by his own employees. His demand for a reduction was denied. This incident was not unlike one that had happened before. Bismarck's house had been assessed by the municipal authorities at \$5,000, and a tax of \$150 had been imposed upon it. He entered a protest against the valuation of the property, at the same time accusing the officials by whom it had been made of partiality and hostile discrimination against him, for reasons of political enmity. This charge has been indignantly repelled, and the payment of the tax enforced. Bismarck was evidently yet smarting under the house tax controversy when the horse tax was imposed.

It is greatly to Disraeli's credit that he desires to be buried quietly by the side of his wife.

We are having the customary spring Ute scares. The people in Uncompahgre have passed resolutions, and are feeling better.

Wayne MacVeagh will not have much trouble in suppressing Chandler. He will give him office work where he will be harmless.

Judge Tourgee heartily endorses republican co-operation with readjusters. He is for anything which will make a break in the solid south.

Senator Beck has challenged any republican leader to stump Virginia this fall. This will present a good opportunity for fair open discussion.

The opening of the Manitou season on Monday night promises to be exceedingly brilliant. We are likely to have the best season we have ever had this year.

Brady was one of the stalwart syndicate formed in the winter of 1879-80 to nominate Grant. His task was to carry the Indiana convention. But he didn't.

Two men were found guilty of murder in the first degree. The hanging will have a good effect. There has been too much shooting and too little hanging to have the law respected.

Postmaster-General James, be he stalwart or liberal, is the right man in the right place. He is investigating Brady and will get at the truth. There cannot be so much smoke without some fire.

Denver should be patient and not so jealous of her younger neighbor in the possession of the most elegant opera house in the west. If the walls of the building now being put up there don't fall in before it is finished she will an opera house soon.

As yet there has been no recognition of Sherman in the leading appointments. Our dispatches state that it is proposed to nominate Warren M. Bateman as solicitor of the treasury. It has already been announced that he will decline because of a lucrative law practice. Mr. Bateman took charge of Mr. Sherman's interests at Chicago and is his closest political friend.

Colorado Springs does well to make the most over her Opera House. It is probably the most notable public building which will be erected in the city for the next—well, say ten years.—[Denver Tribune.]

Well, Denver is ten years older than Colorado Springs but has not got an opera house yet. It looks as though we might keep ahead anyway. We don't need to put up public buildings so often as our walls stand.

Senator Bruce, of Georgia, admitted that there was a time in Georgia when his life was not safe, because of his republican affiliations. But he claims this is all changed now and that any man is safe to express his views. He styles all charges of bullying during the past few years as false. Possibly he is correct. But if the bulldozing has ceased, it ceased only when the opposition was crushed and bulldozing was unnecessary. The south can claim no virtue now for abstaining from terrorism. If the bourbons are in danger of losing their supremacy, there will be an opportunity to test the sincerity of their repentance.

The New Hotel.

Mr. Charles Hallowell, of the committee to solicit subscriptions to the hotel stock, reports some additions to the list since yesterday. He explains that members of the committee were not able to do much work yesterday, owing to press of private business. The total amount pledged is \$20,450, and the entire sum of \$25,000 will surely be secured. Those desiring to subscribe for the stock can do so by calling either upon Mr. Charles Hallowell, Mr. A. Sagendorf or Mr. A. L. Lawton, at their places of business. The list of new subscriptions is as follows:

Previously reported.....\$17,150
John Stanley, Jr.....200
E. P. Tenney.....100
Hooker, Holmes & Co.....100
E. J. Eaton.....100
S. B. Westfield.....100
Durkes & Rose.....100
Abe Roberts.....100
G. S. Stewart.....100
L. E. Sherman.....100
E. F. Whedon.....100
A. Sutton.....100
J. M. Ellison.....100
Pledged but not on list.....\$15,400
Total.....\$20,450

THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton has just published a pamphlet of great interest on "The Spoils System," as seen in the New York custom house and postoffice. Mr. Eaton, it will be remembered, was appointed by General Grant to succeed George William Curtis as head of the civil service commission. For ten years he has studied the subject carefully and thoroughly both from the practical operations of the civil service in this country and England and from a theoretical point of view. What makes his writings most valuable however is that his deductions are drawn from experience. His report on the English civil service showed what a beneficial result has been obtained by abolishing the spoils system. His present pamphlet shows the beneficial result

from a partial abolishment of the spoils system in the New York custom house and postoffice. The great change wrought is shown by the following quotation describing the state of affairs before Collector Arthur took charge of the custom house.

Thus, in the period of five years, or 1,565 secular days next preceding the appointment of Collector Arthur in 1871, there had been 1,678 removals in the New York custom house—more than at the rate of one for every day. The aggregate was very nearly equal to a removal of every officer twice in that time. Every twenty-four hours for five years together, a sentence, an execution, another partisan novice on the pay-rolls, for the good of the party at the custom house! Will posterity believe it? In the postoffice and other federal offices it had been much the same. I believe these removals are more numerous than all that were made among the offices serving in all the departments at Washington within the same period!

During a like period Collector Arthur removed only one hundred and forty-four persons, and under Merritt the proportion has been still less. The pamphlet contains a vast amount of facts and statistics, which must convince the most bitter, but honest, opponents of reform that the spoils system is bad, and as far as it has been partially abolished, it has been beneficial to the service. His pamphlet announces a few general principles which we have frequently enunciated in these columns, and which we gladly quote:

Politics is neither a trade, a business, nor a game, but the science of government, involving the rights, interests and duties of the people, which no one may sacrifice or disregard for private gain or party ends.

Public office is a public trust, the authority and opportunities of which much be used as absolutely as the public moneys for the public benefit, and not for the purposes of any individual or party. There is no more right to use the authority to nominate, to employ, to promote or to remove in public service, or to fix salaries or tax those in that service, for mere party or personal advantage, or on the theory of party spoils, than there is to take the money from the treasury and use it for the same purpose. The difficulty of enforcing a rule makes not the least difference in its obligation.

PERSONAL.

A Paris paper speaks of Sir James Gordon Bennett, the American nobleman.

Victor Hugo has stock to the value of \$350,000 in the National Bank of Belgium.

A Life of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas by Gen. R. M. Johnson is announced for early publication.

The St. Louis Cremation Society has fifty members, many of them men of wealth and leisure.

A true philosopher never argues. He mentally concludes that his opponent is an ass, and keeps his mouth shut.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

The sworn inventory of the late Senator Carpenter's estate, places the real estate at \$12,000, and the personal property at \$49,000.

The prince of Maples, crown prince of Italy, is so sickly and puny that it is feared he will never ascend the throne of his fathers. His father and mother were double first cousins.

J. Montgomery Sears, the richest man in Boston, is to have the most expensive house on Mount Desert Island. The lot cost \$33,000, and the cottage, which is being built in Boston, will cost over \$100,000.

Queen Isabella is reported to be a property owner in Washington. Her possessions there are thirty acres on Capitol Hill and a row of brick houses. The purchase was made through a Philadelphia firm.

The engagement of Rutherford B. Hayes, jr., and Miss Alice Smith, daughter of William Henry Smith, of Chicago, is announced.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says that several pieces of antique furniture, which belonged, originally, to the Jeff. Davis mansion, in that city, were sold at auction, on Tuesday, and brought fancy prices.

A painting sold by an English artist twenty-five years ago for \$20, was resold for \$32,000 after his death. And yet painters continue to sell their works before they die! Something strange about this.—[Nor. Herald.]

Whittier says the first money he earned was paid for a copy of Shakespeare, and that it proved to be the best investment he ever made. "The long years since," he adds, "have only deepened my admiration of the great creative poet."

A Berlin pipe manufacturer recently presented Bismarck with a superb meerschaum pipe, bearing the prince's arms. The latter returned it with a note from his secretary, saying that when he wanted a pipe he could afford to buy one.

Mr. Moses A. Dow, the publisher of the Waverly Magazine, is 71 years old. For a long time he had hard luck, but he finally had an income of \$150,000 a year. He is a large property owner, and pays \$14,000 taxes. He prints all the love stories that are sent to him, and was never known to decline an original poem.

The death is announced of Nicholas Rubinstein, elder brother of the more famous Anton, but himself a pianist of high achievements, and for many years director of the Moscow conservatory. There was some question of bringing him to this country a few years ago on a concert tour. The mother of the Rubinsteins was an accomplished musician and a teacher at the imperial seminary of Moscow.

The following letter was written by Abraham Lincoln to a Nebraska editor: "Springfield, April 26, 1859.—T. J. Pickett, Esq.—My Dear Sir—Yours of the 13th is just received. My engagements are such that I can not at a very early day visit Rock Island to deliver a lecture, or for any other object. As to the other matter you kindly mention, I will in candor say I do not think myself fit for the presidency. I am certainly flattered and gratified that some of my friends think of me in that connection, but I really think it best for our cause that no concerted effort such as you suggest should be made. Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN."

No building has fallen in Denver for twenty-four hours.

The streets of New York are growing worse and worse and the legislature appears disinclined to furnish any remedy.

The more quarrels there are among Kilkenny cats the less there will be of the cats. The family quarrel among the democrats in New York will not grieve the republicans.

Another enthusiast is going to fast. He will try to live forty-five days without food. He will be watched by a reputable physician and perhaps some good may come of his effort.

Boss Kelly was so rejoiced over his Tammany triumph that he burst forth the day after his election into the original remark that it was "the proudest day of his life." Kelly is getting to be intellectual.

It is probable that Beaconsfield's ashes will rest in Westminster Abbey after all. Should no directions to the contrary be found among his papers his friends will consent to a public funeral in the abbey.

And now come the democrats and say that the hall was packed in the interests of John Kelly. There is trouble among the Tammany ranks. When rogues fall out honest men get their due.

Kelly is still boss of Tammany. He secured his position by fifty votes. Judge Donahue was a candidate. As for Tammany there was little choice between Scylla and Charybdis. As for the republican party in New York the more Kellys the better.

Beaconsfield asks to be buried in the quiet graveyard of Hughenden manor by the side of his wife. The queen of England may desire to honor his memory by giving his ashes rest in Westminster Abbey, but doubtless the wishes of the dead statesman will outweigh the desires of the living sovereign and her people.

Judge Belford says he has read every pamphlet on the silver question and studied the authorities. He has done this to little advantage, then. His views in the Leadville Herald correspondence do not agree with any of the standard double-standard writers. They are a simple rehash of the views of greenback silver men like Warner, Bland and Voorhees.

The New York World has criticised very severely Secretary Windom's way of bridging over refunding. It now finds itself in a ridiculous position, because Senator Bayard, among others, advised Secretary Windom to take this course. The World has considered Bayard the embodiment of financial wisdom.

The battle of Shiloh is being discussed. Strange to say Sheridan declares he was not surprised and Grant has previously stated the same thing. All that can be said then is that our side fought very poorly the first day. Some of our fellow townspeople were present at the battle and might give us interesting descriptions.

Nearly every city in the country is complaining of the inefficiency of their officials in cleaning their streets. Colorado Springs has however but little to complain of. Her officers are diligently doing all they can to have them clean and healthful. Last week was spent in sending notifications. This week will be marked by an increase in the city's fund through fines unless the nuisances are abated.

The Railway Age has recently published an article on narrow gauge railways. While it does not think that there is as much enthusiasm over this system as there was, it shows the mileage is increasing. In 1870 there were 4,187 miles constructed and in 1870 the number of miles was increased to 5,961. In 1870 Ohio had the greatest number of miles but the rapid construction of the extensions of the Denver and Rio Grande Co. in 1880 place Colorado at the head. The three states of Colorado, Ohio, and Texas have a third in mileage of the system in this country. The future development of the system is thus given: "At present the narrow gauge development is in progress mainly in connection with two systems. The Denver and Rio Grande company has pushed its lines with wonderful vigor in various directions in Colorado and New Mexico, having more than doubled its mileage in two years, and is still building rapidly in that region, while it is also moving southward to old Mexico to meet a great system being built in the same interest from the City of Mexico northward. The company expects to lay five hundred miles of track this year. In a very short time another system has sprung up, which shows remarkable vigor, namely the Toledo, Delphos and Burlington. This company, by construction and absorption, has now nearly 400 miles in operation in Ohio and Indiana, and is steadily extending southward in the form of a state, and westward through the latter toward St. Louis. Here the intention is to connect with the Cairo and St. Louis narrow-gauge, which in turn is to meet a long link yet to be constructed to give connection with the narrow-gauge system of Texas, already including nearly 500 miles. This scheme also contemplates an eventual connection with Mexico and the Palmer-Sullivan system, to which the Denver and Rio Grande system is allied. With these extensive schemes completed the narrow gauge will have a fair test by the side of the standard gauge."

DISRAELI.

The death of Disraeli creates a sensation in keeping with his career, but will call for little genuine sorrow. He has lived a life of great activity, but of little value because too selfish. The end of his political career was really the Berlin conference. It was the close of the most disreputable struggle which any civilized nation in modern times has carried on. He lent the power of a noble christian race to prolong a power whose history in Europe for four centuries has distinguished it as the enemy of christianity, morality, freedom and enlightenment. For this his country deposed him. His career furnishes stimulus to those who are ambitious to achieve political power and distinction, but it is an unhealthy one, like that which Fisk furnished the young men in New York who were in pursuit of wealth. The only element in the methods by which he mounted to the proudest position in England, worthy of respect, was his persistence. He began life by teaching that want of principle and honesty were an aid to success and his life unfortunately endorsed the truth of his teaching. His very audacity led the English people to admire him for this but not to respect him. He never was expected to be consistent, which gave him an immense advantage. He lost nothing by changing his principles or policy. His success is the greatest libel on the honesty, justice and common sense of the English people that has ever been uttered. We have had no one American character which resembles him. He had the strong personal ambition of a Conkling, the unscrupulous methods of a Tilden and the cold, brilliant intellect of a Cushing. His death will inspire few nisi bonum articles.

Leadville is setting the balance of the state a good example. A jury there has just had the nerve to find a prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, the punishment of which is hanging. There have been a hundred lives taken by violence in Colorado in a few months, but the hangings, where are they? Juries generally forget the dead man whose life is gone, and think only of the living and how hard it would be to take life.—Denver Times.

The fact that there have been one hundred cold blooded murders in this state in the past few months, and but one conviction, seems quite remarkable in a state whose press has been full of denunciation of the government, because the murderers of half a dozen persons at the White river agency have not been punished. It would seem that we have been paying too much attention to other people's business. Certainly it would be just as conducive to the public peace of Colorado to awaken indignation against the more numerous band of white murderers within our reach who remain unpunished, and whose freedom is a threat against life and property. Let us first do our own duty before complaining of others. When we have hung our hundred white murderers, we can complain of the government not hanging their dozen red ones.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande road show a larger increase from January 1 to March 31 than any roads which report their earnings, except the Central Pacific and Louisville and Nashville. But its increase in mileage is less than these two. The increase in earnings of the Central Pacific for the above time over the same time last year is \$1,001,368, but the increase in mileage is 273 miles. The increase in earnings of the Louisville and Nashville is \$700,067, and in mileage 553 miles. The increase of the Denver and Rio Grande is \$602,305, and in mileage 214 miles. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe no longer reports its earnings.

The Colorado Coal and Iron company will be our most useful corporation. It promises to give within a few months a greater diversity and impetus to our industries, than they have received in ten years. If the iron ores of our mountains can be utilized, the product will be more valuable than that of gold or silver.

The Denver Republican republishes an interview of a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat with Senator Teller, which must be inaccurate. He is reported as saying that Senator Robertson bolted the caucus which nominated Senator Platt. Instead of this being true, Robertson in the caucus turned his strength to Platt, when a few more votes were needed, to nominate him.

Ex-Secretary Gorham has been taught to be a little more modest about attacking the republicanism of others. Instead of passing through dangers as Jorgensen has, his worst conflicts have been in seeking office.

Jorgensen talked himself tired last Tuesday evening in the Washington Republican office, trying to express to Gorham his contempt of the gentleman. Gorham could not be insulted, and in the language of our dispatch was "as impervious as a knot on a log."

Whiteclaw Reid will go to Europe for a six months vacation, and Col. John Hay will edit the Tribune while he is gone. Mr. Reid denies that he is to retire permanently from the Tribune, or that he is to take a foreign mission.

Judge Belford does not have anything to say about Senator Kearney's charge that he dishonorably suppressed the fact that he had been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace. Belford denied to Belford in Kearney's presence that he (Belford) said what Belford's letter reports him to have said.

LEADVILLE.

A Political Opportunity—Business of the Camp.

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE. LEADVILLE, April 18.—The city government of Leadville having fallen into the hands of the republicans, it might be expected that sweeping reforms would be inaugurated in behalf of honesty and economy. The future of the party in this city will be practically determined by the results of the coming year's administration. It remains to be seen whether the republicans will be wise enough and honest enough to avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to establish their supremacy in Leadville. A faithful and impartial collection of revenues, especially in the important matter of licenses, and economical and business-like expenditures, will place the finances of the city on a sound basis and beyond question give permanency to the republican rule. It is to be feared, however, that personal greed may in some cases rise superior to considerations of this character and in a party sense destroy the fruits of victory. On the other hand it is whispered that some of our leading republicans are especially anxious to receive and maintain party control of Lake county, to enable them to send clean republican delegations to future legislatures. Otherwise they would work to great disadvantage in any effort to influence the election of U. S. senator. This consideration may induce them to bring every possible influence to bear on our mayor and council to secure a clean administration of city affairs. In this way personal ambition, even vaulting ambition, may indirectly benefit the public.

It is a difficult matter at best to secure any considerable degree of purity in the civic administration of such a city as Leadville. People come here for the simple purpose of making money. A certain portion hope to do this by making a profession of politics and fleeing the public. They usually possess neither capacity nor honesty, but have a full share of cunning and energy, and are sure to become masters of the situation unless held in check by the better elements of the community. But the better elements are so wrapped up in their private business that they usually neglect their public business, and the bummers get ahead of them. In Leadville it has become an absolute necessity to crush out the official thieves and blacklegs, and if the republicans succeed in doing this they will be sustained by the honest men of all parties.

The weather is more warm and pleasant and the mud is already beginning to dry up in our streets. It will be many days however before the roads from the mines will be in good condition. The natural effect of bad roads is dullness on our streets. The booming days have long since passed, but the substantial basis of steady prosperity remains in our producing mines, which as a whole, undoubtedly show more ores in sight than at any other time in the history of the camp. Business has been overdone and reaction has followed. It is the old experience. The fittest will survive and a healthier condition supervene. There is no general decline. On the contrary the life blood is rich and abundant. J. L. LOOMIS.

The uncle of Jackson who was murdered by the Utes last fall killed his man in Del Norte a few days ago. The Muldoon says he did well because his quarrel was just. But the same charity cannot be used for the Utes who only committed the last act in a drunken quarrel. Each took the law into their own hands. The only distinction is that the Utes had less chance of securing the vindictive offices of the law than Jackson had and had more reason to take the law into their own hands. Murder by a white man should be considered as bad as if by a red man.

Pestilence is feared in New York City as a result of its present filthy condition.

\$11 Worth.

From the Solid Muldoon. S. P. Rounds has solicited (confidentially of course) our aid in securing him the position of government printer. We will say to Mr. Garfield that Mr. Rounds is eminently qualified for the position, and the only safeguard would be the selection of about nine good, honest men to watch him.

P. S. Samuel, credit our account with \$11.

Fellow Feeling.

Georgetown Courier. The Democrat wants Leadville to give Belford a reception. Somehow democrats all over the state have a sort of fellow feeling as it were for our representative.

Latest Proposition.

The latest proposition in state politics is that if a man is lied about he is under the necessity of establishing the lie, and that then there must be a question of veracity between the falsifier and the man who shov him to be one. This gives a scandal all the advantages of a New York Ledger story. It makes it a serial.

Mr. Suter, an Englishman, who was recently captured by brigands near Salonica, Turkey, was a correspondent from the Dardanelles of the London Telegraph during the Russo-Turkish war, and at its conclusion visited Texas.

Miss Lucy R. Yates of Holyoke, Mass., will sail from this port to-day to South Africa, under a six years' engagement to teach in a school there. The only acquaintance she has in that land is a former classmate at Farmington, Mass.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' BOOK.

The Memphis Appeal has been given access to this book, and permitted to make such quotations as would show the general character of the book. The general comment is that the book falls far short of what was anticipated both in style and matter. His introduction says the book was prepared as a vindication of the lost cause, and contains a rambling defense of state sovereignty. The book proper opens with a defense of slavery, followed with an account of ante bellum slavery legislation. His discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is very full, but adds nothing to what was already known. Then follows the history of the war. The extracts given would fill possibly a page of this paper, and must necessarily give an incomplete idea of the book. Still, if the extracts show the average quality of the book, some general criticisms may be justly made.

The arguments for slavery and secession are stale and read like an 1860 almanac. They have no reference to what has happened since and belong rather to ancient history. When he gets down to the war, the same staleness is exhibited. He tells us little that the world did not already know. There is no inside view of many interesting points about which there has been much discussion, particularly his differences with Lee during the last three months of the rebellion. Only in little things where he can easily justify himself, does he defend himself from hostile criticism. He carefully avoids making an attack on any of his surviving companions and therefore the hostile attacks of Toombs and others which were expected will not be made.

In literary style the book is very commonplace. There is not a passage quoted that rises to the dignity of eloquence. To show how dry and commonplace his descriptions of his associates are, we quote the following notice given of the most striking character on the rebel side:

That vigilant, enterprising and patriotic soldier, General T. J. Jackson, whose steadiness under fire at the battle of Manassas had procured for him the sobriquet of "Stonewall," was then on duty as district commander of the Shenandoah valley. He was a West Virginian, and though he had not acquired the fame which subsequently shed such lustre upon his name, he possessed a well-deserved confidence among the people of that region. Ever watchful and daring in the discharge of any duty, he was intensely anxious to guard his beloved mountains of Virginia. This stimulating his devotion to the general welfare of the confederacy, induced him to desire to march against the enemy, who had captured Romney.

His descriptions of Lee and the Johnsons are in the same style. Only well known facts are given. One would suppose that his position and association with these men would have given him impressions and experiences sufficiently original to be interesting, but his book does not show it.

The only novel thing we noticed in the extracts was his complaint that the north did not divide the naval ships with the south instead of greedily keeping all they could lay their hands on. He even gently rebukes those United States naval officers who sympathized with the south, but who delivered their war ships up to the government before resigning. He thinks that though receiving their commissions from the president of the United States and sworn to support its constitution, they should have delivered these ships of war to the states from which they hailed. Evidently Jefferson Davis still lives in the past. He has neither learned or known anything since the time he put on crinoline. The book will probably fall still born, though it might have been the literary sensation of the year.

Clerk McIntire is a very industrious officer. He performs his duties with dispatch and is courteous to all who have business with him.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Lincoln and family will pass the summer at Rye Beach.

Captain Mayne Reid has started a new journal for boys in London.

The democrats of Wisconsin talk of changing their name, and coming out as "anti-monopolists."

Senator Dawes is described by a correspondent as thin-haired and scrawny, and shaped like one-half of a parenthesis.

Moltke is now finishing the twentieth volume of his story of the operations of the army in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

A Boston Sunday school boy when asked to stand up and say his verse, did it thus: "Be not overcome of evil, but come it over evil with good."

Victor Hugo's new poem will be ready in May. It is in four divisions—satirical, dramatic, lyric and epic—and will have, therefore, an appropriate name in "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit."

The will of the late Eben Wright, of Barnstable, Mass., disposed of property estimated at over \$1,000,000. He gave \$50,000 to Fether Olson, his confidential secretary for many years, and \$5,000 to his valet.

Professor (to student who writes, not for the masses, but for the educated few): "You should write so that the most ignorant of your audience can understand all you can say." Student (puzzled): "What part of my production is not clear to you, sir?"—Berkeleyan.

Over George Cruikshank's remains in St. Paul's cathedral a dust and tablet have just been placed. On the tablet is written: "In memory of his genius and his art, his matchless industry and worthy work for all his fellow men, this monument is humbly placed within this sacred fane by her who loved him best, his widowed wife."

PICKETT'S CAVE.

Scientific Description of the Wonder of Nature.

The following description of Pickett's Cave, which appeared in the Scientific American for April 13th, was written by Mr. H. C. Hovey, and will be found to contain some very interesting scientific facts. Mr. Hovey says: "Every one who visits Colorado is surprised at certain features of scenery, to be accounted for only by considering the peculiar geological structure of the region."

"The vast plains, sweeping from the Missouri valley westward to the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, have a gradual upward slope from an altitude of only 770 feet above the sea, at Kansas City, to an elevation of 6,000 feet, at Colorado Springs. The underlying rocks, resting on one another in broad sheets, are varieties of sandstone, limestone, slate, and shale, mostly belonging to the cretaceous formation."

"A glance at the geological map of Colorado shows that large areas of the mountain region are marked as 'eruptive,' which means that, at some period later than the formation of the plains, there was a great upheaval of the earth's crust, causing the lower rocks to appear at the surface, sometimes by volcanic violence, and at others by the slower process of denudation. These rocks are granite, gneiss, trap and other hard species, capable of resisting the ordinary action of the elements."

"Along the border line, between the plains and the mountains, is a comparatively narrow but highly interesting region, lying nearly north and south, where the rocks of the plains, instead of being flat, are turned upward and broken off by the same force that lifted the mountains themselves. It is the opinion of the geologists that these sedimentary beds once extended much further up the mountain sides than now, being gradually worn down by the retreating waters of the primeval ocean, and the subsequent erosion by running streams."

"One of my summer vacations, not long ago, was spent amid the mazes of this border land, and I found it a geological paradise, where the explorer may, by guiding his course intelligently, cross the edges of all the strata, from the Archean rocks to the Tertiary, studying the entire history of their folding and erosion, to better advantage perhaps than anywhere else on the continent."

"Hundreds of canons are found in various parts of the Rocky Mountain region, some of which are of enormous dimensions. But those visited by me lie along the course of Fountain creek, at the base of Pike's Peak, and are interesting, aside from their wonderful scenery, because affording such an excellent opportunity to examine not less than 4,000 feet of sedimentary rocks. In many of them the torrent had plowed down into the underlying feldspathic granite, giving an amazing exhibition of aqueous energy."

"Williams' canon, near Manitou, was the last one visited, and on some accounts I found it the most interesting of all. The mouth of this canon is cut through the red sandstone to a limestone, at first yellowish and sandy, but improving in quality as one goes deeper in the gorge; until it is of a good quality for all purposes to which limestone is ordinarily put, and large quarries have been opened, to which a wagon road leads. The walls rise for 400 or 500 feet on each side, in many places absolutely perpendicular, and some times so close to each other that both wheels of the lime cart would graze the walls in passing."

"I found but few fossils, and they seemed to belong to the Silurian formation; a conclusion verified by Hayden's report, which speaks of these beds as being decidedly referable to the Silurian group. Professor Hayden adds: 'I have never known of any Carboniferous fossils being found here, but am confident that there are 1,000 to 1,500 feet of these beds between the silurian and triassic.' On his geological map, 1876, he assigns a portion of these rocks to the carboniferous, and also marks high ridges of silurian limestone on the side of the mountain about four miles north."

"The existence of heavy deposits of nearly homogeneous limestone under circumstances so favorable for excavation excited my curiosity as to the existence of caves in that locality. But after following the canon for two miles or more, toward its head, nothing of the sort presented itself, except an open gorge, to which visitors had given the name of 'The Cave of the Winds.'"

"An entrance was discovered last June through this very gorge to a cavern of large dimensions, named for the boys who found it, Pickett's cave, and described by Rev. R. T. Cross in the Congressional News for March, 1881."

"Some progress in underground research was made last fall by an organization known as 'The boys' exploring association,' of which the young Picketts are members. They found numerous obstructions, but noticed in one of the rooms entered a peculiar chimney-like aperture, nearly closed by dripstone."

"Through this chimney a passage was forced last January by Messrs. Reinhart and Snyder, who now own the cave. They found at its upper end a spacious hall about 200 feet long, decorated with a profusion of stalactitic formations, in some instances translucent, and in others varying in color from red to pure white, sometimes coated by delicate frost-work."

"A canopy was observed on one side of this hall perforated by the rotary action of

water, near which was a pit partly filled, on whose sides there were similar markings, caused by calcareous deposit from the evaporation of water.

"Crawling for thirty feet through an 'augur-hole,' admittance was gained to a series of rooms containing many curious and beautiful objects, including a set of musical stalactites!"

"Through a deep pit they descended by means of a rope into other apartments, while to reach others still they had to climb steep activities, or worm their way through passages nearly filled by debris or obliterated by dripstone."

"Forty rooms in all have thus far been explored; and according to the account given the attractions increase as exploration penetrates the mountain side. Shining crystals, tufts of satiny fiber, slender arms mimicking growths of coral, ram's horns twisted and intertwined in every conceivable way, pillars and pendants, statuettes and grotesque resemblances of life, are among the charms of these enchanted halls."

"Vandals have, of course, despoiled the rooms first opened; and the discoverers had a right to take a few choice specimens to be placed in college cabinets, where they could be seen by the public. But now we are pleased to see that the rules forbid any one's taking specimens, or even entering unaccompanied by a guide."

"It is stated that after entering the cave it takes about two miles of travel to explore every part of it. But the proprietors are building stairways and enlarging the narrow places, so as to enable visitors to go the round without serious fatigue. They promise also to improve the wagon road to a point near the cave, and to make steps up the wall of the canon, to facilitate the ascent of nearly 200 feet that has to be made at an angle of 40 degrees to gain the entrance to this subterranean realm."

"If Pickett's Cave is, as I infer, excavated from Silurian limestone, that itself is a remarkable circumstance; for some of the most celebrated geologists in America have recently expressed 'grave doubts whether in a single case Silurian caves extend much beyond the light of day.' I have, in previous articles in the Scientific American, referred to Hanover Cave, a mile and a half long, and Howe's Cave, three miles long—both of them Silurian caves; and now we may add Pickett's Cave, said to be two miles in length."

"It must be admitted that such cases are exceptional, the rule being that most Silurian caves, at least such as I have examined, are considerably wider at their entrance than at any point within. It also remains to be ascertained if Pickett's cave really is in Silurian rocks, or pierces through to the carboniferous formation famous the world over for its cavernous structure."

"Further particulars may hereafter be given as new discoveries are made. But it cannot be doubted that one more great attraction is added to the wonderful region that boasts of Monument Park, Glen Eyrie, the Garden of the Gods, Manitou Springs, Pike's Peak, and other glories, all within a radius of ten miles!"

The Approaching Conjunction.

The Magnet publishes the following interesting letter from Prof. Loud on the approaching conjunction: "The conjunction of planets on the evening of the 21st inst., and the following morning could not fail to attract the attention of all stargazers, but for the unfortunate fact that the sun is one of the bodies in conjunction, and his brightness will of course render all the rest invisible. On that day the two largest planets, Jupiter and Saturn, are nearly in line with the sun and the earth. At about 7 p. m. (Colorado Springs time) the sun comes between us and Saturn, and eleven hours later Jupiter passes each of the two in quick succession. Venus also is at the same time rapidly approaching the sun, and comes into conjunction eleven days later, May 23d. In the days of astrology such an event would be portentous indeed, the three most important planets, with the sun 'Bending one way their precious influence'."

Nor is there lacking an analogous belief connected with the most recent science. Some theorists connect sun-spots with planetary attraction upon the solar atmosphere, producing tides. The 26th of the month will be remarkable in that respect, for as seen from the sun, Saturn and Venus will then be in directions almost precisely opposite, so that their tides will conspire together, while Jupiter will be but three-fourths of a degree from Saturn, and the earth about four degrees from Venus. The influence of Mars and Mercury, however, will be opposed to that of the other four planets, as they will be together in a position about eighty degrees from that of Jupiter. Should sun-spots in unusual amounts be produced, we all know that various scientific men, on grounds of more or less plausibility, promise as storms, earthquakes, rainy seasons, abundant wheat crops, and what not, as the consequence. Let those then who are disposed to trust the signs of the sky look for events, joyful or terrible, in the closing days of this month."

F. H. L.

The Colorado Coal & Iron company have made arrangements with eastern parties to come to Colorado and put up an extensive nail factory capable of supplying all the Colorado trade. They will expect to make all the different sizes of nails, spikes, &c., and will thus add another important manufacturing industry to our commonwealth.

Denver might open her new opera house with "Ten nights in a sewer."

One of the colored congressmen from South Carolina in the forty-third congress is now a street laborer in Charleston, his old home.

Gladstone is being attacked by the Tory papers upon his settlement with the Boers. The majority of the English people uphold his government.

There seems to be but little hope in New York of having a World's Fair. When General Grant resigned the Presidency the project received its death blow.

Jefferson Davis' history of the rebellion does not meet with approval. It would have been better for him had he never attempted his history. He still is a rebel.

Did Judge Coulter deny in the presence of Judge Belford and Senator Kearney that he ever made the charges which Judge Belford's letter says he did? This is the great issue.

Latest dispatches report the condition of Dr. Beacom's health much improved. Some are harsh enough to say that his sickness has been exaggerated to gain sympathy for the Tory party.

The report of the chemist on the Holly water seems to have allayed the fears of the Denver press. It is only fourteen times as bad as ordinary bad water. This seems to be far short of the anticipations.

France has forbidden the importation of American pork. Americans are now showing that most French wine is doctored and drugged, and there may be a reprisal in limiting the importation of French wines.

The Boston Herald is about the best newspaper property in the country outside of the New York Herald. It is paying a handsome dividend on a million and a quarter of dollars. Its success is owing to the attention paid the news department.

Mr. Gladstone's forte is finance. He can not only infuse poetry into finance, but he has splendid judgment. He estimated the revenue receipts of the British government for the year just closed to be \$2,696,000 pounds sterling. They really were \$4,041,228 pounds sterling. This will make his financial administration a great success and compare very favorably with the annual deficiencies under the "Jingo" reign.

The partial victory of the anti-monopolist party in Jersey City was to have been expected. The railroads have never shown much respect to this state. New Jersey used to be called "Camden and Amboy," and decent men were long restive under the epithet. The railroads used to own the state, and have run it as they pleased. The people are now taking hold for themselves. The only danger is that they will make the mistake the grangers did. Such a victory could hardly be won now outside of California and New Jersey.

The Mountaineer does not support the scheme of building the hotel. In manifesting opposition it is hardly fair. In order to obtain the \$100,000 building the citizens of this city are requested to contribute \$25,000 in subscriptions, and may take a half interest in the mortgage. The city, as a whole, risks no more than General Palmer. At present most of the real estate in the city is owned by private parties, and it is only fair that they should contribute their share to public improvements.

The committee appointed by the hotel meeting in Court House Hall last Friday evening, worked yesterday to good effect. Nearly twenty thousand dollars have been assured, although about \$15,000 have been placed upon the subscription list. The hotel seems to be an assured fact. The gentlemen who have subscribed are enthusiastic upon the subject, and the solid business men are taking hold of the matter. We have every reason to believe the subscriptions to stock will be filled during the next week, and we shall take especial pleasure in recording the various steps of advancement made by the builders of the new hotel.

An interesting feature of the census is the table giving the number of inhabitants at different elevations as compared with the census of 1870. The increase of population in altitudes above 1,500 feet is much more rapid than below that altitude. The following table is given:

Height above feet.	Population 1870.	Population 1880.
100	2,353,550	9,159,003
500	5,633,063	10,775,250
1,000	15,377,827	19,623,727
1,500	5,669,101	7,993,811
2,000	8,491,093	10,958,885
2,500	30,050	66,851
3,000	29,349	125,138
3,500	166,545	166,545
4,000	97,291	97,291
4,500	58,444	94,089
5,000	6,304	15,053
5,500	7,390	24,687
6,000	707	23,445
Above 10,000	528	26,400

From this appears that the increase in population under an altitude of 1,500 feet is from 20 to 40 per cent. From 1,500 feet to 4,000 feet from 60 to 90 per cent. While from 4,000 to 10,000 feet, the altitude at which Colorado people live, the increase is from 70 to 2,600 per cent. The population in Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region is increasing more rapidly than anywhere else in the country. It would be a pleasant reflection in this connection if the child's idea were true that the higher we go the nearer we get to heaven and the more we are loved. But our people are not going higher for righteousness sake but for health and wealth.

Professor Short of the Denver university, a practical chemist, has made a careful analysis of the Denver water. He gives the following results, which are startling:

The next thing appearing upon the tables is organic matter, which comes mostly from decaying vegetable matter and is not injurious. Indeed, there may be so much of this organic matter present that it renders the water brownish in color, and still we may not fear any deleterious results.

But we find in the Holly water quantities of free ammonia and chlorine. This means that there is animal organic matter which is undergoing decomposition. This free ammonia may not all be in solution, but in simple combination which can be discharged by simply heating with sodium carbonate as explained before. As the analyses were made as soon as the samples were obtained, the complete decomposition had not taken place; therefore it was necessary to oxidize the albuminoid ammonia with permanganate of potash and determine the ammonia. Albuminoid ammonia comes directly from the decomposition of animal matter, and more than twenty-five hundredths of one part should not be tolerated in 1,000,000 parts of water.

By the table it will be seen that the water taken from the service pipes contains over fourteen times as much as should be tolerated under any circumstances.

Could the general public see the quantity of letters daily placed upon the editorial table from men and women from all over the country asking what they could do to earn a living, we fancy that same public would be greatly surprised, and more considerate in its judgments upon the shortcomings of editors. And nearly all these letters are pitiable; even do they appeal to the most tender sympathy. Here is one saying that starvation is imminent unless the enclosed article is accepted; another reports a large family depending upon the money to be received for an article of a deeply sensational nature, or another pathetic party asks the patient editor to please tell the writer what she can do to make money to support life that friends need not know that labor has to be resorted to.

Now an editor is very glad to tell his friends, and especially those who are fortunate enough to be of the gentler sex, what they can do to earn a living, but is under the necessity of explaining over and over again that but few of them are fit to write for papers and magazines. He is obliged to return many a manuscript with thanks and to explain over and over and over again that honest labor is always to be praised, and that the first duty of one desiring occupation is to ask what am I capable of doing. Let the seeker of wealth or of the bare necessities of life ask this of themselves and then do that which they know themselves to be capable of, and an editorial table will be much freer from accumulated letters and we are positive our correspondents will be much happier, richer and less inclined to imagine that a literary life alone will provide for their wants.

THE HOTEL MEETING.

The hotel meeting last night was, upon the whole, a success, and the total result gratifying. Nearly half the sum required to make the erection of a first-class hotel in this city has been subscribed. The exact amount of stock taken is \$10,300, and this, we are informed, can be looked upon as at least an assurance of \$12,000, as many of those who have subscribed will increase their subscriptions, should such an increase be needed. Many of the prominent business men of the city were not present last night at the meeting, and these will doubtless see the sound business policy of forwarding the plan now so well advanced. The stock itself is a good business investment, to say nothing of the collateral advantages which would result from the building of a good hotel. There is an absolute loss to every business man in town for each day that goes by without a good hotel. The committee, which was appointed last evening to take subscriptions to the stock, will, we are confident, meet with success in their efforts, and their success will be a cause of congratulation to every citizen of Colorado Springs who has the town's business prosperity at heart.

The Denver Republican finds it hard to support all stalwarts. It apologizes for Gorham's unjustifiable bolt from the Republican party in 1877 by saying that Carl Schurz bolted in Missouri in 1870. Well, suppose Carl Schurz did, that does not justify Gorham. The Republican has alluded to Schurz's bolt about every other day for some months, and said that he was no republican because of it. Why does not the same logic put Gorham outside the republican party? It strikes us that it is even worse for a stalwart to bolt than the liberal, because the stalwart is continually parading his party loyalty, and is continually criticizing others for the lack of it. Gorham is a true stalwart, however. He has not been out of office since he entered politics except since the democrats gained possession of the senate. He has been out since then because the republican party of his own state has repudiated him, and a republican administration would not give him office. He turns up now when there is a chance for office through stalwart senators. His only reason for turning against his own party in his own state was because they were disgusted with him, and would not give him an office. Mr. Gorham is a stalwart republican so long as he can get office, but no longer.

The blue ribbon societies have a reasonable excuse for flourishing in Denver.

OPENING NIGHT.

Brilliant Scene at the Opera House.

Crush of People to Honor the Occasion.

Full Description of the Interior.

A Theatre Without a Rival.

Detailed Account of all the Appointments.

The largest audience that ever assembled in any building in Colorado Springs, gathered last evening in the Opera House, upon the occasion of its first being thrown open to the public. The people of this city have anxiously awaited the completion of the Opera House, and such was the curiosity of the majority that there were but few late comers and the curtain rose upon a crowded house. A buzz of flattering commendation was heard until the play began, and it was easily to be seen that the people were delightedly surprised at the extreme beauty and convenience of the theatre. There was good reason for this delight, for the Colorado Springs Opera House is the handsomest theatre of its size in America. There is no exaggeration in this statement, as it is founded upon the testimony of gentlemen and ladies who collectively have visited all the important theatres in the United States.

BREAKING GROUND.

Ground was broken for the Opera House on the first of July, 1880, by direction of Messrs. B. F. Crowell, Irving Howbert and J. F. Humphrey, the projectors and proprietors of the building. Plans had been prepared and carefully studied by the architect, Mr. A. C. Willard, of Colorado Springs, for some time previous to breaking ground, and estimate made of the cost. This estimate has been largely increased, almost doubled in fact, during the construction of the building. Nothing has been omitted that money could buy to make the Opera House complete and beautiful.

FIRM FOUNDATIONS.

The contract for the foundation was let to Mr. R. Richens, of Manitou, who provided the stone from his own quarries at Manitou, and placed them in position. The main foundation walls rest upon the solid bed and are four feet square, gradually stepped until the wall is reached. The main walls are 22 inches thick of hard burnt brick which were carefully selected and all inferior ones rejected. The wall of the second story is 18 inches thick, and of the third story 13 inches thick, capped with a 9 inch fire wall. The contract for building the walls, furnishing the bricks and plastering was let to Mr. John Courter, of this city.

GENERAL PLAN.

The opera house building is really two buildings, the front containing two store rooms on the ground floor and the grand hallway entrance to the Opera House 10 feet in the clear, and the rear one containing the opera house proper. The ground plan dimensions are 55x172½ feet.

GRAND ENTRANCE.

The entrance upon Tejon street is spacious and imposing, being constructed of polished white live oak arches heavily groined and ornamented. A flight of wide stone steps leads from the iron sidewalk to the level of the hallway. In the vestibule there depends from the ceiling a lantern of polished brass and of an elegant pattern, somewhat similar in form to the lantern of the Madison Square theatre, New York. Beyond are swing doors of live oak, in which are placed panels of polished plate glass. These doors swing either way upon patent spring hinges. The sides of the hall are wainscoted in ash and black walnut. At the western end of the grand hallway a transverse hall extends to the carriage entrance on the south. In this transverse hall, to the right, is the box office, and to the right of this the stairway leading to the gallery. This stairway does not lead into any part of the theatre except the gallery.

GRAND STAIRWAYS.

Wide doorways lead from this hallway into the lobby of the theatre, where the grand stairways leading to the balcony are placed. These stairways are marvels of handsome workmanship. The newel posts are made of black walnut, carved in an artistic design, and surmounted by bronze knights each forty-two inches in height, holding flambeaus in their hands, from which the stairway is lighted. These bronzes were cast in Paris, from especially prepared designs, and are works of art. The grand stairways are five feet wide, and are built of black walnut, ash and Georgia pine. The rails and newels are of black walnut; the risers, strings, wainscoting and general finish of ash, and the treads of Georgia hard pine. The stairs were built from designs and under the direction of Mr. F. A. Weston.

THE LOBBY.

The lobby is wide and commodious and the walls and ceilings are frescoed in a handsome style. Under the grand stair-

way to the left is the ladies' toilette and retiring room furnished with every convenience. The gentleman's retiring room is under the grand stairway to the right.

DIMENSIONS OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House including stage and auditorium is 55x102½ feet in size. The auditorium is 55x61 feet and the stage is 55x30. The height of the auditorium from the floor of the parquette to the spring of the arch of the dome is 41½ feet.

SEATING CAPACITY.

The seating capacity of the Opera House is 800, divided as follows: Parquette and parquette circle, 425; balcony circle 225 and gallery 150. These eight hundred seats, it should be remembered, are all good ones; when everything is arranged as it is intended to remain, there will not be a bad seat in the house.

PARQUETTE AND PARQUETTE CIRCLE.

The arrangement of the parquette and parquette circle is novel and convenient. Those who wish to concentrate their attention upon the stage will prefer the parquette chairs, while those who wish to take a look at the audience as well as the actors will secure seats in the parquette circle. The seats are all elegant opera chairs, manufactured by A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, and are supplied with Andrews' patent hat rack underneath each chair. The chairs are upholstered in silk maroon plush and are numbered in gilded figures.

PRIVATE BOXES.

The private boxes are elegant in design and give a fine view of both the stage and the audience. There are four of these boxes, two on each side, one above the other. They are furnished elaborately. The carpets are of a new pattern of French mouquette; the drapery is of silk plush and the hangings of old gold and lace. The railings are of gilded iron to match those of the balcony, all of which were cast especially for the Opera House by Charles M. Joyce of New York. The draperies and carpets were furnished by Daniels & Fisher, of Denver.

THE BALCONY.

The balcony is quite as pleasant a place as the parquette circle for seeing the play, and some of the front seats near the stage at either end give a very satisfactory view of the audience. The seats are the same as those in the parquette. The balcony railing is very handsome, being made in an artistic pattern especially designed for the Opera House and elaborately gilded. On the top of the rail there will be a roll of plush of the same quality as the upholstery of the chairs.

GARDEN OF THE GODS.

The gallery has been dubbed with the euphonious name of the Garden of the Gods, and it is not altogether unworthy of its name. It is neat and tasteful, and those who occupy it will find no ground for complaint. The ornamentation of the rail of the gallery is in harmony with the general decorations of the house.

THE ORCHESTRA.

In accordance with a plan which is being generally adopted in the construction of theatres, the orchestra is sunk below the level of the parquette floor. This is considered the most satisfactory method of arranging the orchestra, as they do not thus interfere with the view of the stage. The effect of the music is also much better.

STAGE ARRANGEMENTS.

The stage is very large, considering the size of the theatre, and the finest scenic effects can be produced upon it. The proscenium arch is 24x24 feet, thus giving ample room. The drop curtain is an exceedingly handsome bit of work, representing a Venetian scene. The decorations of the theatre and the painting of the scenes are under the direction of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., of Chicago. The artist in charge of the scene painting is Mr. Robert Hopkins, who is the general designer of the decorations. These designs are entirely original, having no duplicates in any theatre. The scenery and the arrangements for shifting it are equal to that of any stage. The scenes are shifted upon the French system, by means of counter-weights. There are thirteen separate sets of scenes, which are supplied with all the accessories to make each complete. Following is a partial synopsis of the scenes: garden scene, set cutwood flats, garden flat, vases, borders, statuettes, set arbor, walls, balustrades, ancient street scene, modern street scene, street arch, cave scene with accompanying wings, kitchen scene, plain chamber, palace scene, interior gothic scene, garret scene, prison, castle, open wood, dense wood, rocks, grounds, waters, set trees, horizon, numerous landscapes. There are over 200 pieces in all and the scenery will be so arranged that each scene will be complete from wing to wing; that is there will rarely be need of off-lights; for instance, to enclose a wood scene, the scene being all woodland scenery within the stage borders, it will be a picture in a frame.

DRESSING ROOMS.

The actors who appear in the Colorado Springs Opera House will have the best of accommodations. There are six of these dressing rooms, two stock and four star. These rooms are handsomely furnished with every appliance for the convenience of the actors. Under the stage are property rooms, traps, music rooms and rooms for general storage. Here also are rooms for the furnace which warms the stage and also an assembly room for the orchestra.

GENERAL DECORATIONS.

The decorations were especially designed for the Opera House, and the frescoing is done mainly in the primary colors. The plain surfaces of the walls are covered with heavy gold paper, and all above is frescoed in intricate patterns. The work is most artistic, and the effect is brilliant, but not gaudy. The decorations are carried out on the same general plan to the ceilings and walls of the lobby.

LIGHTING THE HOUSE.

The arrangements for lighting the house are very complete. There are over 261 gas jets which render for the auditorium a most brilliant illumination. From the centre of the dome there depends a sun chandelier of fifty-two burners. Wax candle lights ornament the outside rings and prisms reflect the light. The frame is of polished brass, and as a whole the chandelier is remarkably beautiful. The other lights are placed at regular intervals in the wall, parquette circle and balcony. Pendant lights droop over the upper boxes and the gas jet comes from the mouth of a brazen griffin.

THE VENTILATION.

Every pains have been taken to perfect the ventilation of the theatre. It is ventilated upon the Rutilian system, which is the latest result of science in this direction. Experience demonstrated last evening that the workings of this system are perfect.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

In the first place the Opera House is provided with eleven exits, which is nearly one exit to every 70 people that the house will contain. These exits all open outwards and are five feet wide. The house can be emptied in case of necessity in less than two minutes. In addition to the facilities of exit the house is well provided with fireplugs and hose. There are two hydrants on the stage, one on each side, with 75 feet of hose attached ready for use. In the main entrance, opposite the ticket office, there is also a hydrant, with 75 feet of hose attached. There are fireplugs on each story and an ample supply of hose. There are over 400 feet of hose in the building. Between the Opera House and the business building there are two fire walls and iron sliding doors close the passage ways, and completely separate the Opera House from the business part.

HEATING AND SEWERAGE.

The heating is done by means of two furnaces, one under the north private box and one in the division area. The sewerage of the building is carried by pipes arranged upon the latest system, into a cistern eleven feet wide by twenty-five deep. The cistern is walled with loose stone up to the spring of the arch, which is made of bricks laid in cement. Messrs. Bacon & Son, of Denver, provided the furnaces; Messrs. Durkee & Lee the hardware, and Mr. Giles Crissey the finishing lumber.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are some things in this world that cannot be so described by words as to give the reader an accurate mental picture of the thing in question. What has been said will give only a faint idea of the perfection and beauty of the opera house. We are conscious that the beauty of the frescoing and the loveliness of the drop curtain have not been adequately conveyed by what has been said, but to those who saw them last night, even a more elaborate description would seem tame, therefore we will say no more of their merits. The solidity of the building, the elegance of the furnishing and decorations, the symmetry and elegance of the design, reflect the greatest credit upon the liberality of the proprietors, the skill of the architect, the good taste of the furnisher, and the artistic ability of the decorator. In a word, the opera house is truly what everybody pronounced it last night, a perfect gem.

BUSINESS BUILDING.

Having described the Opera House proper we give the following concerning the business building. The front building is three stories high, the second story being devoted to elegant offices and the third to the Masonic hall and banquet room. The banquet hall is the largest in the city, being 31x57 feet in dimensions. There are in addition upon this floor three ante rooms for the use of those who attend dinners, balls or receptions given in the grand hall.

FRONT OF THE BUILDING.

The front of the Opera House building is very elegant. The walls are made of Golden pressed brick laid in black cement and ornamented with cut Canon City sandstone. Messrs. Clement & Russell of this city had the contract for cutting the ornamental stone. The store fronts are of plate glass, iron and polished white live oak, the sidewalk is of iron and the cornice of galvanized iron furnished from especial designs by Mr. Philip Gormley of Chicago. The iron walk and the columns for the front were provided by Ensminger & Davis of Denver. The entire building is enclosed in a truss roof covered with tin.

ORNAMENTATION OF THE BUSINESS ROOMS. The ornamentation of the business rooms is very tasteful and artistic. The contract for the painting was given to Mr. Ainsworth Brown, of this city, who also furnished the glass for the front. The offices on the second floor are given the pilaster finish, and are not only novel but beautiful in design. All the offices are furnished with marble wash basins, and the floor is provided with five water closets. There are janitor's closets and rooms, and the building is abundantly

provided with water and gas. The plumbing was done by J. L. Marston & Co., of Colorado Springs. The native woods used in the building were furnished by Mr. Charles Walker, of this city; the eastern woods were supplied by Young & Savin, of Denver. The iron used in construction was provided by Pixley & Webster, of this city. The blacksmithing for stage machinery, etc., was done by Mr. Walker, of Colorado Springs. The general hardware came from the establishment of Russell & Erwin, of New York city, and is all of antique bronze.

Mr. W. R. Roby had entire supervision of the carpenter work on the entire building.

OFFICE ENTRANCE.

The office entrance is on the alley south of the building, and is by means of a broad stairway in a wide hall just opposite the box office of the theatre. This hall is entirely separate from the auditorium of the theatre, and from it ascends another and independent stairway to the gallery. These stairs are handsomely constructed of walnut, ash and hard pine.

LAST NIGHT'S TRIUMPH.

The brilliant audience, the handsome theatre, the elegant scenery, the beautiful star, and the able company, all contributed last night to make the occasion one of triumph.

Miss Maude Granger appeared in the title role of Camille, supported by the stock company of the Sixteenth Street theatre, of Denver, under the management of Messrs. Langrishe & Pierce. Miss Granger has displayed ambition in inviting criticism by appearing in a character made famous by Clara Morris, Modjeska, and later by Mlle. Bernhardt, to leave out of the category Mrs. Bowers and Fanny Davenport. It goes without saying that Miss Granger is a more beautiful woman than any to whom we have referred, not excepting Miss Davenport, whose recent appearance at Haverly's, in Chicago, met with a decidedly unfavorable reception. With beauty in her favor, with a varied stage experience, with the aid of rich and elegant toilets, Miss Granger can hardly fail to make a dramatic success. She was recalled last evening at the end of the second act, and was greeted with hearty applause.

The support afforded by the Sixteenth Street Theatre company was good, and Mr. Ogden Stevens as Armand made a favorable impression.

A very pleasant feature of the occasion last evening was the presenting by the Hon. H. A. Risley of some resolutions of thanks to Messrs. Crowell, Howbert and Humphrey, the proprietors of the Opera House. Mr. Risley was frequently interrupted in his remarks by spontaneous and hearty applause and the resolutions were adopted by a standing vote and three rousing cheers and a tiger. The Hon. H. A. Risley took his position in front and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I rise between the acts of this thrilling drama that we may have a little by-play of our own, not on the bills, and not a fictitious representation, but a real spontaneous expression of emotions which we all feel on this night of revelry, the opening of our opera house, I say our opera house, for it has been provided for our use, entertainment and delight by the liberal enterprise of these our fellow-citizens, who are happily sharing with us the joy of the occasion, and to whom on your behalf I tender our united congratulations and grateful acknowledgments.

When the gifts of fortune fall on those so worthy to receive, so capable of enjoying and so willing to share them with others, we cheerfully acquiesce in the dispensations of the fickle dame, and I am sure that no voice has been raised except in gladness that she has smiled so graciously upon the worthy trio who contribute so much to the improvement of our city and the enjoyment of our people.

I therefore offer for your consideration a resolution, and ask you to adopt it with such earnestness as will attest your hearty and unanimous sympathy with the sentiment it expresses.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the citizens of Colorado Springs are due to Messrs. Howbert, Crowell and Humphrey for erecting here this beautiful temple dedicated to music and the drama, and that their liberality and public spirit eminently entitle them to the grateful respect of their fellow citizens.

Mr. Langrishe responded to the remarks of Mr. Risley in a very felicitous manner, pronouncing the theatre as elegant and commodious as any theatre of America in which he had ever played. Mr. Langrishe was greeted with loud applause. The opening night of the opera house was a great triumph, and the people went home proud of the added attraction to Colorado Springs.

As a souvenir of the occasion, the management distributed to every member of the audience elegant satin programmes, with the announcement of the opening and the cast.

Ed. Bell was discharged to-day with a reprimand from the judge. He escaped only on account of his youth; for there was no reform school in which to place him, and he was too young to be sent to prison. It only proves that the legislature was wise in appropriating money for a reform school, and we trust that the building will soon be finished so that such boys may not be allowed a liberty which is constantly abused. It is to be regretted that the boy Bell could not have been kept in durance until such time as the reform school building should be built.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

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Rates made known on application to the office.
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Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements not appearing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All advertisements in the Weekly or Daily, are struck off at a special rate.

It is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette for any act done in the course of his duty.
Advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are hereby notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Saturday's Daily.

By referring to our marriage notices it will be seen that Mr. E. E. Hooker of this city will return to this city a benedict. His many friends will extend to him and his bride the most hearty congratulations.

The College Boys Base Ball Club (by the way why not invent a name for the club, it's a great trouble to write the long descriptive title so often) the C. B. B. C. talk of playing a series of games with the D. & R. G. B. B. C.

It is not the most unhappy lot a man can have to be obliged to live in Colorado Springs. Telegrams report a continuance of fearful weather in the east. This fact ought to silence the grumblings of those complaining of our days.

The following clever translation was made by a student of Colorado college, and reported by the correspondent of the Mountaineer: "And they say that not even the Greeks in this battle suffered in any respect at all, except that a certain one is said to have been hit with an arrow in the left wing. Xenophon's Anabasis, I 8, 20, Revised Translation."

DISTRICT COURT.

Finishing the Civil Docket and Taking up the Criminal.

Court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

The temporary injunction heretofore granted in case No. 744, Bradford vs. Davis, was dissolved by the court.

This concluded the civil business and the court proceeded at once to hear and dispose of the criminal cases. The following cases were called:

The people vs. G. M. McCartney. The defendant is charged with willfully and maliciously cutting, breaking and damaging a certain door in a certain house in this city, to which charge the defendant pleaded "not guilty."

The case of the people vs. Benton, charged with bigamy. Mr. Williams was assigned by the court to defend the accused.

The people vs. Bell, charged with larceny; Mr. C. C. Holbrook assigned to defend.

The people vs. R. Davis; Mr. Harrison assigned to defend.

Case No. 696, Barton vs. Keener, the demurrer in this case was argued at length by Mr. Harrison for plaintiff, and Mr. Phelps for defendant, and the court took the same under advisement.

The grand jury reported ten bills; eight "true," and two "not true."

The defendant in the case of the people vs. Richard Davis, charged with grand larceny, pleaded not guilty.

In the case of the people vs. Hughes the demurrer to plea of former conviction was sustained.

The grand jury made its final report, reporting four true bills, and were discharged from further service.

The case of the people vs. R. Davis was called for trial, and after three peremptory challenges being made, the jury was chosen and the prosecuting witness was called to testify on behalf of the people, when defendant's counsel objected to any further evidence on the ground that the indictment introduced in evidence was merely a copy; the court delayed the further proceedings in the case until this morning, when the question will be argued if the original indictment is not found.

In the case of the people vs. Benton, charged with bigamy, the defendant's counsel filed a motion to quash the indictment found against him, on the grounds, first, that the indictment was dated December 21, 1881, and second, because the name of his first wife is not mentioned. The motion was overruled as to the second point raised, and the court took the first point under advisement.

In the case of the people vs. McCartney the defendant stated that the indictment found against him was also dated December 21, 1881, and the court will decide it together with the former motion to quash.

The case of the people vs. Fuller et al., charged with assault with intent to commit murder, will probably be tried to-day.

The decree was filed in the case of Mack vs. Jackson, in accordance with ruling of the court.

The court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

HOTEL MEETING.

Taking Over the Hotel Scheme and Subscribing for Stock.

The meeting for the consideration of the plan for building a first-class hotel in this city, which was held in Court House Hall, last evening, was fairly attended, and resulted in getting the proposed movement well under way.

Mr. A. Sagendorf was chosen president of the meeting, and Mr. L. Taylor secretary.

The president, after briefly stating the object for which the meeting had been called, suggested that there were gentlemen in the audience who could give further light on the subject.

There were loud calls for Dr. Solly, who responded by giving a brief sketch of the origin of the proposed plan and its existing state of progress.

The doctor said that Gen. Palmer had assured to the company that should build the hotel \$25,000 in bonds and \$25,000 in stock, provided a like sum should be raised by the citizens of Colorado Springs.

Dr. Solly explained that there would be no difficulty in raising the \$25,000 on bonds, as they could readily be disposed of, and might be counted upon as already taken.

The only thing, therefore, remaining to be done was the raising by subscriptions to the stock the sum of \$25,000. The Colorado Springs company had given a large plot of ground, facing Pike's Peak avenue, upon which the hotel might be erected.

The advantages of this site were referred to, and among them were indicated its proximity to the business part of town and the railroad station.

The building would be a slightly oblong both from the railroad and from the town, and its guests would thus be given the maximum of convenience.

The benefits of such a hotel to the community were dwelt upon at some length, and the speaker was warmly applauded as he took his seat.

The Hon. W. S. Jackson having come into the hall during the time while Dr. Solly was speaking was called upon for his opinion upon the subject under discussion.

Mr. Jackson spoke earnestly and in an especially convincing manner. He said that men invested their money as a general thing upon a purely business basis and so far as he could see nothing would conduce more to the business interests of Colorado Springs than the project in hand.

He referred to the fact that there appeared to be a disposition upon the part of a weekly newspaper, published in this city, to throw cold water on the plan.

For his part he could see no reason why there should be other than one view to be taken of the matter. There was no room for cliques and no cause for violent opposition or for that matter for opposition at all.

Mr. Jackson's remarks were greeted with applause.

Dr. Anderson, Alderman Walker, Judge Field and Mr. A. L. Lawton were called for and in turn responded in brief speeches all strongly in favor of the proposed plan.

Judge Stewart was asked to make some remarks and replied by saying that he would bring forward just one point which had not been referred to.

He said that next fall the question of locating the capital will be voted upon and if Colorado Springs does not bestir herself and build a first class hotel the absence of accommodations will be used as an argument against this city as the seat of government.

The Hon. C. W. Barker, of Manitou, the former landlord of the Manitou house, was called upon by the president to give his opinion as to the probable success of a first-class hotel as a business investment.

Mr. Barker said that beyond a doubt the investment would be a good one and would more than pay eight per cent, on the stock. He added that there were several men, to his knowledge, willing to take the hotel at a yearly rental large enough to pay eight per cent, on the capital.

After some further discussion the subscription paper was placed on the president's desk and subscriptions received.

Printed slips were distributed through the audience giving a brief resume of the hotel scheme and the wording of the subscription paper. These slips were as follows:

THE HOTEL SCHEME.

The plan is to build a hotel to cost \$100,000 exclusive of the land. This amount is to be raised by \$50,000 in subscriptions and \$50,000 in mortgage bonds.

The subscriber has the option of taking as much in bonds as in subscriptions so that if there should be a foreclosure, he would be as much interested in the mortgage as in the stock. The subscription paper is as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION PAPER.

We the undersigned hereby subscribe and agree to pay the sums set opposite our names respectively for the capital stock of the Colorado Springs Hotel Company, (to be hereafter formed,) for the purpose of building a first-class hotel at Colorado Springs. These subscriptions shall not be binding unless fifty thousand dollars bona fide subscriptions to such capital stock shall be made, of which Gen. William J. Palmer has agreed to take twenty-five thousand, if the whole amount is raised, each subscriber hereto to have the option to take an amount of the bonds of said company when issued, bearing eight per cent. interest, equal to his subscription.

The Colorado Springs Company agreeing to donate free of cost to the company the lot whereon, to build the hotel, being 300 feet front west of Cascade avenue facing Pike's Peak avenue and 400 feet deep.

The subscriptions hereto to be payable as follows: Twenty-five per cent, on call after completion of subscriptions, and the remainder in installments of twenty-five per cent, on ten days call, not less than thirty days to intervene between the calls.

Dated, Colorado Springs, April 4, 1881.

The subscription list received a number of signatures, and many of those who took stock said they would increase their subscriptions if it should become necessary.

The following named gentlemen were appointed as a committee to take subscriptions for stock: A. L. Lawton, Chas. Hallowell and A. Sagendorf.

LEADVILLE.

Leadville Mining Company—Hibernia—Denver City—Breece Iron Mine.

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, April 15.—Leadville is floating in a sea of mud. Nearly all this month the weather has been especially nasty and the streets and roads leading to the mines have become almost impassable.

The weather has now turned favorably, but cannot be depended upon. Ore haulers and some of the smelters are in misery; the former because they cannot fulfill their contracts and the latter because they have not a supply of mixing ores to cover the paucity of receipts for many days longer.

Fair weather would soon set matters right, but that cannot be looked for just yet, and less ore will probably be actually shipped this month than for any other since the strike.

The smelting product will likewise be considerably affected.

It is only a few months since the stock of the Leadville Consolidated company, owning the Carbonate and Shamrock mines, was a drug on the market at fifty cents.

It appreciated considerably during the winter and since the recent purchase of the Little Giant, has advanced to more than three times its value in the fall.

Its present price probably represents more nearly the real value of the property than did the former, always supposing that hereafter it is to be managed as successfully as Manager Harker is capable of doing.

The Hibernia has captured a fresh slice of good ore, which is being worked up for a stock boom in the most approved style.

It is to be hoped that the ore body will prove to be very extensive, but it is to be feared that the stock manipulation will not rest on a perfectly sound basis. It is shuttcock stock at present.

The Denver City will soon have in place the finest plant in the camp. It is expected to become a regular producer before the first of June.

The ore is a good grade chloride, and if it holds out according to promise, will add very largely to the product of the camp.

The Breece Iron mine, whose product is entirely a fine quality of iron, is now outputting a hundred tons per day. The deposit is so large that it cannot be exhausted for a long time.

Mr. George Summers, so well known at the Springs, is the general manager for the company. He has succeeded in making the property profitable when other men of greater pretensions, but less capacity, would have signally failed.

Much good mining work is being done here by just such men as Summers, who quietly and most efficiently work for the interests of their employers, honestly and unostentatiously, rather than seek the notoriety which usually follows the lofty tumblings of the swell manager.

The swell manager usually gets the big salary, and succeeds in more than covering it by his liberal stealings. He is the darling of the press and can do no ill. The race is less conspicuous here than formerly.

J. L. LOOMIS.

From Sunday's Daily.

Messrs. Smith & McCreery is the title of the new firm who have recently bought out Mr. R. W. Shaw.

The case of the Colorado Springs company vs. Videlle et al. was decided yesterday. Another old landmark gone.

The boarding in front of the Opera House was removed yesterday and the splendid oak and iron front was displayed to the passers by.

Kate Claxton and her company will appear in the Two Orphans and Snow Flower on the Monday and Tuesday nights following Maude Granger's engagement.

Messrs. Platt & Clifford, the new blacksmithing firm, on West Huerfano street, turned out a handsome new wagon for the Broadmore dairy. This firm are now doing some splendid work.

One of the cashiers of the El Paso bank was "all broken up" over \$35 worth of nickels, yesterday, which had been taken to his bank by mistake. He spent two good hours in counting the change, when a gentleman connected with another business firm called upon him and stated that a mistake had been made, and that the coin was intended for another bank. We refrain from mentioning what the bank clerk said upon the occasion.

The Denver Tribune says: "The Hon. W. E. Sisty, the state's popular and energetic fish commissioner, has decided to cast a line in other waters besides those which flow so pleasantly in the vicinity of Brookvale. He has become proprietor of the already popular hostelry known as Gray's hotel, at Salida, at the mouth of the South Arkansas, and will hereafter be the landlord there. The place is one of the most advantageously located in the state, and it is unnecessary to say that Mr. Sisty's connection with the hotel will insure its popularity with the public. It may be well to state that Mr. Sisty will still retain his proprietorship at Brookvale."

Personal.

Mr. F. A. Nims, the landscape photographer, left yesterday morning for New Mexico, where he will take some negatives of the noted scenery in that territory.

Mr. E. E. Hooker and his bride returned from the east on the owl train this morning.

Mr. J. W. Purdy, who for several months past has made his residence at Pueblo, has returned to this city and will remain here several weeks.

Mr. J. W. Gillyly has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks in the east.

Mr. Spencer Houghton Cone, the business manager of the Kate Claxton company, was in the city yesterday making preparatory arrangements for the appearance of the company on Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th of April.

Hon. L. S. Cornell, superintendent of public instruction, yesterday mailed to the various county treasurers a letter of instruction as to the payment of school moneys under the law, changed at the last legislative session, by the provisions of which warrants must hereafter be paid by the county treasurers. The letter sent out to the county treasurer is as follows:

"DEAR SIR:—The legislature at the last session made a change in the school law, requiring all warrants for indebtedness to be drawn by the school district upon the county treasurer in favor of the party to whom the district has become indebted, said warrants to be countersigned by the district treasurer. I have in accordance with the change prepared a form of order to be used by the school districts throughout the state, a copy of which I enclose to you. Hope that you will require all orders to be of this form before you accept them, and thus assist in securing uniformity in this matter in your county."

L. S. CORNELL, Supt. Public Inst."

It has been said that an exorbitant reward was asked by a working girl in this city for the return of a pocket book containing valuable articles. We happen to know that no reward was asked, and what was paid was the grateful and voluntary contribution of the man who lost his money.

Mr. D. J. Martin is receiving his spring goods, and the sidewalk in front of his store was covered with cases and packages yesterday.

Those who have denounced Denver water should remember that it is only fourteen times as bad as it should be.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Cliff house has a handsome new bus with which to convey guests to and from the depot. It will also be used for excursions to various points of interest in the vicinity of Manitou.

Fifteen or twenty four and six mule outfits passed through the city yesterday on their way to Longmont to work on the new railroad now building between there and Denver.

On Sunday afternoon one of the workmen employed in the opera house discovered a fire burning among the shavings and rubbish in the opera house alley. He at once gave the alarm, and the hose kept upon the stage for use in case of fire was gotten out, and the fire soon extinguished.

At the time a strong wind was prevailing, and the flames were running toward the old wooden outhouses on the south side of the alley. Had the fire not been discovered just as it was, the loss would have been terrible, for with the high wind blowing at it the flame would have been driven into the most combustible portion of the city. No one knows just how the fire originated.

Personal.

Messrs. T. F. Dawson, of the Denver Tribune, and John Arkins, managing editor of the News, spent Sunday at Manitou.

Mr. Fred H. Conant, of the Leadville Herald, is in the city on a visit to his brother Mr. Will Conant. Mr. Conant has, since his connection with the Herald, done much to make it the most readable paper in the carbonate camp.

The mining columns, of which he has charge, are always filled with reliable and much needed information.

The New Hotel.

The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock to the new hotel are making remarkable progress with the work and report the following additional subscriptions obtained yesterday. As we are somewhat crowded for room we will not print the whole list but only give a list of those received yesterday which are as follows:

T. E. Johnson 100
C. E. Niece 100
M. L. DeCoursey 100
F. E. Wells 100
Thomas S. Brigham 100
N. W. Bacon 100
B. W. Steele 100
Evereth & Taylor 100
Roby & Coulter 100
James West 100
Peter Mariani 100
A. J. Downing 100
W. C. Rindley 100
John Hughes 100
Giddings & Stillman 100
Dr. J. W. Collins 100
F. E. Robinson 100
Dr. W. A. Bell 100

Other subscribers whose names do not appear by request give to the amount of \$200 which with \$1,000 more pledged swell the amount to \$18,000.

"THE TSAR'S WINDOW."

At this particular time, when all Russian affairs are under the scrutiny of the world, whatever is written of the late Tsar and his city of St. Petersburg attracts general attention and will find ready readers.

The death of Alexander, the plans of the nihilists, the general uncertainty of what shall be the future of Russia, all tend to increase the interest of the readers of today in the history of that much talked of, but little known country.

And it is because of the general interest now felt, that the novel lately issued in the "No Name Series" entitled "The Tsar's Window," will be read by many who have suddenly become desirous of knowing more of the land of the Tsar.

We understand that the novel which is now before us is the first attempt of one who has had an unusually good opportunity of studying the life and state of affairs at St. Petersburg, and if it is the maiden venture, the writer may be congratulated upon producing a novel which has in it so many praiseworthy attributes.

It has a literary finish, a conciseness of statement, a liveliness of conversation, a delineation of character and a freedom from all amateurish expression which many an older and more experienced novelist may well envy.

The plot is simple and perfectly natural. A party of Americans visit Russia, and during a brief sojourn there visit the various cities and public buildings, attend the court balls and theatres and reviews, and enjoy generally the good things of a most fascinating court.

Interwoven with descriptions and observations a thread of love runs through the book; where one, and at times two of the characters, are surrounded by noble lovers, and they flirt and talk and are thoroughly interesting and attractive.

There is no attempt of the tragic, no deep moralizing, no straining after effect, but all is natural, lively and attractive.

The characters of Judith and of Dorris are true types of honest, pretty, bright and interesting American girls. Dorris sees with an unusually clear eye, and her descriptions of Russian life are not only interesting to the student of Russian affairs, but will attract the attention of all lovers of the picturesque in foreign cities.

No one can look through this window of the Tsar and not regret deeply, honestly and sincerely that the life of Alexander could not have been spared; as he is described by Dorris no one can doubt that the interests of his people were dear to him; and he was a friend who will be missed in the future and will be mourned for sincerely.

It seems too sad to be true that an act so barbaric, and so shocking to the majority of the people should have happened in that gay city of the north, St. Petersburg. As the writer describes the balls, the theatres and the sleighing parties, one cannot but wonder how nihilism could have succeeded in its aims where such social gaiety existed.

And it is in these descriptions that we find the greatest charm of "The Tsar's Window." There is a freshness, a piquancy and a directness which hold the interest of the reader in a remarkable degree; and it is to be hoped that the literary world may be favored in the future with a second contribution from the same author.

IRISH COERCION.

For nine weeks the parliament of England was the scene of most exciting debates, hot disputes and boisterous scenes. The English government endeavored to pass a bill which aimed directly at the liberty of Ireland, and the Irish members under the lead of Parnell, resorted to every measure to resist its passage.

Telegrams have reported scenes which were as exciting as any of those in our congress, and the speaker of the house of commons was compelled to exercise his power and to name a member who had become too unruly.

It was a bitter fight, but the result must have been foreseen when the fact of the few Irish members was considered. The majority favored the act, and the resistance of the Irish opposition force was something remarkable.

The "Coercion Bill" deprives the Irish of a large share of their liberties and was prompted by these disorders and disturbances which happened in Ireland in the fall. A tenant could abuse with impunity his landlord, and upon arrest and trial would be acquitted by an Irish jury and would again be free to continue his acts of violence.

It was undoubtedly true that tenants were ill-treated and that great wrongs were perpetrated, but acts of violence and "boycotting" murders and general disturbances became so common that the Gladstone ministry was forced to introduce a bill which under ordinary circumstances would have been repugnant to the present premier.

Irish liberties had to be restricted; the lord-lieutenant had to assume despotic power; the ordinary operation of the law was not able to meet the disturbances.

The Coercion Bill reduces Ireland to the condition of a country ruled by an absolute despot. Any person "reasonably suspected" may be arrested; he may be held in prison and bail and trial refused for any length of time; the habeas corpus is dispensed with. Added also to this bill is the "Arms Act," under which no one can carry arms who has not license, and neither can weapons be imported or sold.

By these two acts, order will no doubt be established in Ireland. There is little chance of disorder; for not even a house, which Gladstone declares to be the castle

of a man, which he may always defend, is safe from search. Arbitrary arrests may be made, and the measures are as severe as any now operating against the Nihilists.

The measures are however to be followed by a bill which aims at the power of landlords, but it is doubtful if it ever passes. England is too anxious to continue her power over Ireland, and if a bill is framed which gives too great liberty to the tenant it will be overthrown.

The vexed land question will then be as far from settlement as ever, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the Irish problems; it will require much statesmanship to settle the perplexing questions and render the Irish satisfied with their lot.

NEGLECTED HELPS OF COMMERCE.

The question of whether the United States shall have control, or at least be largely interested in the trade of South America, China and Mexico, is constantly discussed in the leading newspapers and periodicals, and hardly an important dinner takes place that there are not opinions expressed and advice tendered by half a dozen well informed and enthusiastic men.

At a late dinner, the Mexican minister drew a most entertaining picture of his republic, and could see no reason why her resources could not be commanded by American merchants; he was sanguine enough to believe that in Mexico the Americans could purchase all the tropical productions which they might desire or need, and he looked over all obstacles to the time when all we of this country had to perform was to export goods to foreign ports and import foreign articles.

But there are very many obstacles really to be overcome. It is necessary that the United States government should lend important aid to the establishment of commercial relations with foreign countries.

Nearly all treaties now formed are commercial; England is particularly careful about framing her treaties so as to bring the greatest advantage to her shippers and merchants; and the state department at Washington is at last giving more attention to this most important subject.

Every consul at present is compelled to furnish the home government with trade statistics giving the productions of the several foreign countries and most suitable articles to be sent out from home.

In this way much important and generally reliable information is gained by those who are merchants and who are looking to distant fields for the consumption of their goods. In fact the government seems determined to do all in its power to increase our foreign trade relations.

But government aid and congressional support, and the co-operation of business men and capitalists, will not bring to the merchants that profitable trade which is particularly wanted. It is necessary that the country which it is wished to operate in should be thoroughly known, and its peculiar methods of doing business must be understood, or all subsidized steamship lines and most approved terminal facilities will be useless and soon abandoned.

It is all very well to have the country and the products and the enterprise, but knowledge of the people our merchants will meet, and the particular requirements of the country will be absolutely essential.

We may easily establish connections with Mexico or China or Brazil for the purpose of selling our products, but men must be employed who fully understand the markets, who are conversant with the language, and who have sound practical knowledge.

And it is here that we find the greatest obstacles. Americans are too anxious to accomplish in a moment that which should take years. Let our young men who are not needed in America go to China or Mexico and enter upon duties at first as simple clerks. If they then can become possessed of sufficient knowledge they may become correspondents of home firms and by degrees practical merchants themselves. It is in this way that England has taken such prominence in the commercial world. Her young men, after leaving school or college, and if determined upon a commercial career, enter a foreign house in the humblest positions and gradually become so possessed of the requirements of their adopted country that they know the articles desired, the best packing processes and are able to become leading merchants. It is then, not alone capital and enterprise which shall open new fields for the consumption of our goods; hard patient work is necessary and until knowledge is gained, we may subsidize in vain.

Denver will soon be quite metropolitan and have an opera house, too.

"Is it settled that Camille will open the Colorado Springs opera house. It is also settled that Colorado Springs will be shocked," says the Denver Tribune. Not shocked, friend editor, but we believe that a less lugubrious play might have been selected. We do not claim to have the tender feelings so characteristic of Denver, and are prepared to enjoy as best we may a play which is certainly not lively.

Senator H. S. Kearney's letter is querulously understood. To us it raises the question whether it be true or not that Judge Coulter denied in Judge Belford's presence that he ever made the charges which Judge Belford in his letter says he made. Judge Coulter is no longer of interest or importance in the controversy. If Kearney's letter is true, then Belford is dishonorable in suppressing important facts.

DISTRICT COURT.

Beginning the Trial of Cauty, the Alleged Murderer of Tom Perkins.

The district court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The court overruled the motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of French, et al. vs. Sutherland, et al.; also overruled the demurrer to the complaint. Plaintiffs were granted leave to amend complaint, and defendants were also granted leave to renew their application for dissolution upon filing answer and giving notice; thirty days were given to defendants to file answer.

In case 666, McCormick vs Snyder, the referee was given leave to withdraw report from the files, and the case was continued for the term.

The balance of the forenoon and a portion of the afternoon was occupied in empanelling the jury in the case of the people vs Wm. Cauty. After fifteen peremptory challenges on the part of the defendant, and three on the part of the people, the following jurors were accepted: Messrs. Kleinburg, Ray, Beesey, Dryden, Robbins, Riddle, Douglas, Ripley, Wilson, Bostwick, Dickson and Allen.

The circumstances surrounding the case are these: That on or about the 29th of April, 1880, one Thomas L. Perkins, a police officer in the town of Buena Vista, Chaffee county, Colorado, while performing the duties of his office, in attempting the arrest of one so called "Dutch Bill," was prevented from so doing by the prisoner and one or two other parties, as the evidence will show.

The first witness examined for the prosecution was N. M. Howard, who keeps a livery stable at Buena Vista; he knew deceased; met him the day previous to the shooting, and assisted him in the apprehension of "Dutch Bill;" knew the prisoner, William Cauty, by sight eight or ten days before the homicide; he saw the whole transaction from beginning to end; at time of shooting he was standing in front of the alley between the Humphrey House and Gray's Hotel; alley is about eight or ten feet wide; was probably within twenty-five or thirty feet from the parties who were in the alley; Perkins had a man by the name of Dutch Bill under arrest; was trying to get him out of the alley and Bill refused to go, telling him he had the wrong man and was trying to convince him of the fact; Perkins was pulling him in the opposite direction, and when in the alley about thirty or forty feet, Bill raised up his hands, the next he heard Cauty say, "You release him." Perkins replied, "I will not do it; he is my prisoner," and kept on pulling him out of the alley. At that Cauty said: "Release him, or d—n you I will make you release him," to which Perkins made no reply, and Cauty drew his pistol and fired, which shot he, witness, did not think took effect; he, Cauty, hesitated some three or four seconds before he shot the second time; during all this time Perkins still kept pulling Bill along and Bill was pulling back. Cauty fired a second time and struck Perkins in the arm, at which he released the prisoner and drew his revolver from his pocket, whereat Cauty fired the third shot which took effect in Perkins' hand; at this juncture Perkins called for help and exclaimed, "For God's sake, is there not a policeman here to help me," when Cauty advanced two or three steps towards him and pointed his pistol to his breast and fired, when he and his associates fled down the alley; he, witness, was about 40 feet from where the shooting took place, which occurred at about 8 o'clock in the morning. Witness recognized the defendant as the prisoner who did the shooting; saw each of the four shots fired by Cauty. Witness here drew a diagram of the relative positions occupied by the various parties in the transaction, which was fully explained to the jury. Perkins died of the effects of his wounds next day at 4 p. m.

The cross examination elicited no new facts.

John Dozier was the next witness called, and testified as follows: Resided at Buena Vista at the time in question; knew Perkins, and identified the prisoner at the bar as William Cauty; was with Perkins from the time he was shot until he died; was one of his nurses; was going to breakfast when the shooting occurred. Witness pointed out on the diagram the position he occupied when the first shot was fired. Did not see the first shot fired, but the ball from the second shot plowed the ground about twenty-five feet from where I was standing; there were four shots fired altogether, there being an intermission of four or five seconds between the first and second; the last three were fired rapidly in succession; saw Cauty's pistol after the shooting.

Cross-examination was simply a repetition of the above.

The next witness called on behalf of the people was M. W. Webster who testified substantially as follows: Has been making Buena Vista his headquarters a little over a year; was mining in the Cottonwood district seven or eight miles from Buena Vista; was acquainted with Thomas Perkins; knew William Cauty by reputation (identified prisoner); was at Buena Vista at time of shooting; had a room in the Grand Park hotel the night previous to the shooting; got up in the morning and came down and went through the door into the saloon, and just as he went out he heard a shot fired, which was a frequent occurrence in that town at that time; took two or three steps north and looked down

the alley and saw this gentleman (Cauty) shooting; did not see the first shot fired, but heard it; saw Perkins there with his hand on some man's shoulder, and when the second shot was fired he dropped his hand and took a pistol out of his pocket; then Cauty shot again, and then he advanced a little, did not know how much, and fired again, and he and his associates ran down the alley.

By defendant's counsel:—You say you saw this man advance and fire the last shot? A.—Yes, sir; I did. Witness explained diagram to jury; the first shot he did not think took effect; the second took effect in his arm; the third struck him in the hand; the fourth penetrated his body; Cauty was about three feet from deceased when the last shot was fired; there were four shots fired but he saw only three of them; heard the first one—there was probably an interval of five or six seconds between the first and second shots.

There are about thirty witnesses subpoenaed, and the trial of the case will elicit a great deal of interest among the people of this county of which the victim of this crime was a former resident.

The prisoner is very calm, and is apparently the most disinterested person in the court room.

The attorneys in the case are: for the prosecution, Hon. Webster Ballenger and Wm. Harrison, Esq.; for the defense Judge Genahl, W. W. Orrick, Esq., and L. B. Parker, Esq.

Court meets this morning at 9 o'clock.

Easter Services at Grace Church.

A very large congregation attended the Easter service at Grace Episcopal church on Sunday last. In the morning chairs had to be placed in the aisle and persons were still left standing round the walls. The rector preached the sermon in the morning and the Rev. Mr. Lynnd in the evening.

The music service by the choir was as follows:

MORNING SERVICE.
Processional Hymn 104
Anthem, "Christ our Passover," by Chappell
Psalter for Easter day, Glorias, from
Te Deum Mozart's 12th Mass
by T. S. Lloyd in E Flat
Jubilate Deo by A. Baumbach in E Flat
Hymn Goodrich No 99
Responses to Commandments Mendelssohn
Gloria Tibi No 5 in E
Hymn Goodrich No 101
Offertory Selection I know that my
Redeemer liveth; from the "Messiah"

EVENING SERVICE.
Psalter for Easter day Glorias, Mozart
Bonum Est H. C. Sage in G
Benedic Chant in C
Hymn No 98
Offertory Selection Consider the Lilies
Presentation of Alms Old Hundredth
Hymn No 106
Nunc Dimittis

The two offertory solos sung by Mrs. C. E. Eldredge during the services were very impressive, especially the one in the evening, "Consider the Lilies," which was rendered with much devotional feeling and expression. Every one was pleased with the musical service, which was under the direction of Mr. Sangster, who has certainly succeeded in getting together a choir of musical ability.

It reminded us somewhat of old times to see Mr. H. T. O'Brien fitting out six mule teams in front of his store yesterday. The teams were for freighting in Southern Colorado.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Judge Williams moved into his elegant offices in the opera building, yesterday. He will be found in the rooms on the right of the main hall.

Mr. J. Clifford has been elected captain of the tournament team of Hooks No. 1. The team, under the direction of Mr. Clifford, proposes to give all comers a fair and strong contest.

The Hook and Ladder company No. 1, cleared \$95 on the ball given on the 17th of last March. The report was received with great satisfaction by the members of the company. We are glad to learn that the boys meet with such success.

Judge Helm has proved himself to be a very efficient judge. The business of the court has been conducted with decorum and dispatch. Judge Helm more than fulfills the expectations of his friends. The judge is winning golden opinions.

Messrs. Wilbur & Newton have purchased the livery business in this city of Sanders & Aux and will hereafter be prepared to meet the wants of all friends of the former firm and also of the new establishment. Mr. Wilbur has been in the livery business for twenty years and is thoroughly conversant with the demands of his business. Mr. Newton is well known as a man of competence and an agreeable gentleman.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending April 20th 1881:

Baum, William (s) Robinson, Minnie
Clibborn, Percy Jas. Smith, Mrs. Annie
Colstock, Jas. A. Sienke, John C.
Holmes, Jesse Thomas, Theodore
Maddock, Gwiliam Todd, Miss Mary
Meade, L. J. Weaver, Luvinus
Mooke, B. C. Warren, Katie
Newcombe, Mrs. C.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. L. PRICE, PM.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR MEXICO.

What American Enterprise is Accomplishing in Our Sister Republic.

The New York Graphic, of April 14th, has the following interesting article on Mexico and its outlook: "Mr. James Sullivan, of the firm of Palmer & Sullivan, of the Mexican National railroad company, whose main line is to extend from the City of Mexico to Laredo on the Texas border, with a branch from Manzanillo to the national capital, who returned to this country ten days ago from Mexico after an absence of three years, left New York last Tuesday evening for the City of Mexico, where he will superintend the work connected with the firm's great enterprise.

"Mr. Sullivan speaks in the most enthusiastic terms of the trade prospects between the two countries following the completion of the Mexican National and Mexican Central roads. He ridiculed the stories telegraphed from the City of Mexico recently that a large and influential party, hostile to the introduction of American capital or to internal improvements under American influence, had sprung up, and characterized the disseminators of these stories as disappointed 'strikers,' whose object was to create distrust in this country. He maintained that the people of Mexico never before exhibited such a deep interest as now in the improvement of their country, and warmly welcomed American capital and American enterprise.

"It was true," he said, "that a feeling of distrust among Mexicans against Americans had been manifested heretofore, owing to the failure of different companies to carry out projects which they had commenced under flattering promises. But this time they realized that pledges were being fulfilled, and all classes felt the influence of the new blood, and were delighted over the change that had already come over the country. In Michoacan, one of the richest states in Mexico in mineral and agricultural resources, the proprietors of several great haciendas, prompted by the favorable outlook, had commenced preparations for greatly enlarging their coffee plantations, and millions of trees would be planted this year where hundreds were planted last year."

Mr. Sullivan believes that in a few years Mexico is destined to become the great coffee growing country of the world, and that in the future the United States will head off Germany and England in securing her crops. He also speaks most encouragingly of Mexico's prospects of producing immense quantities of sugar, which will find a market in this country.

"As for minerals, such as gold and silver, he said it would be almost superfluous for him to touch on them, since the mines of Mexico were so well known for their richness, particularly those in the state of Michoacan, one of which, although worked by the old and primitive methods, yielded in February last \$4,000,000 of bullion. The famous mines of Chihuahua were nothing in comparison to the mines of this state. They could, he had no doubt, in time attract capitalists from the states, and when worked with modern machinery, and by Americans, would treble their present yield.

"Coal of excellent quality and in abundance had been discovered, both on the main line of the Mexican National railway and on the Manzanillo branch, and this discovery would prove to be of immense value in promoting the numerous industries that would spring up under the march of improvements. Numerous cotton factories are already in operation in several of the most populous states, and as soon as the railroads were finished hundreds of the same kind would be put up in which American cotton and American labor would be utilized.

"American goods of every description, but more particularly hardware, edge tools and furniture, were he said, supplanting those of the German, English and French manufacturers. This was in a great measure due to the changed relations between the two countries, and from the fact that our manufacturers, following the example of the English, are studying the wants of the Mexican people, and are forwarding goods suitable for that market.

In a few years, according to his belief, the United States was destined to be the greatest customer of Mexico. He had great faith in the Mexican people, who had been badly misrepresented, and said they would yet astonish the world by their rapid progress in all that tends to make a nation prosperous and enlightened, and that revolutions in that country are things of the past. Referring to the progress that is being made in the construction of the Mexican National railway, he said that 10,200 men are now working day and night on the section between the City of Mexico and Toluca, 3,000 on the section between Toluca and Maravatio, and 3,200 more on the gap between Morelia, the capital of the state of Michoacan and Maravatio. A large force is also employed on the branch line extending from Zacatecas to the city of Potosi and on the Manzanillo line, the city of that name being the principal Mexican port on the Pacific, and which has a great future before it. Sixty-five thousand tons of steel rails have been contracted for, of which several thousand tons have been delivered in the City of Mexico.

"Twenty-five parties of American engineers are employed between the national capital and the Texas border at Laredo, between Manzanillo and the capital, and at Zacatecas and other points. The plan

of the Manzanillo and Colima section having been approved by the government, the work of construction has been commenced at that end also. At the northern end the company's track will reach Laredo from Corpus Christi in June. Two hundred locomotives and 4,000 freight cars have been ordered by the company, some of which have arrived in Mexico."

DISTRICT COURT.

Continuation of the Trial of Cauty--The Case Under Argument.

The district court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

Case No. 707, Glass et al. vs. Wallace, was stricken off from Judge Elliott's docket, and the case was continued for the term.

The roll being called, and all the jurors answering to their names, the Cauty trial was at once proceeded with.

The first witness called was Isaac N. Barrett, who testified substantially as follows: Reside at Buena Vista; at the time in question was marshal at Buena Vista; knew Perkins; identified prisoner as William Cauty; knew that Perkins was shot and killed along about the 29th day of April, 1880; does not know of his own knowledge who did the shooting; he was called out of bed and informed that one of his policemen had been killed while attempting the arrest of Dutch Bill; he put on his clothes immediately and went down town to inquire into the matter, for the purpose of having the guilty parties brought to justice; went to the livery stable and procured a horse, and started to look for Cauty, who, he was informed, committed the deed; he went out on the Leadville road about a mile and a half and seeing no trace of him, he returned to town, and was told that he was concealed in a saloon then owned by one Bat Masterson; he proceeded to the place, and he was told that he, Cauty, would not be taken alive; he finally said if he would be protected against the mob he would give himself up; they being assured of this, Cauty gave himself up, and was taken to a place of safety and guarded; when arrested, Cauty was armed with a double barreled shot gun and a six shooter, four chambers of the latter being empty; did not know what became of the shot gun, but knows that Sheriff Morgan had the pistol until this trial came up.

Dr. Emlen Lewis was the next witness called for the people. His testimony was as follows: Reside at Buena Vista; resided there on or about the 20th of April, 1880; witnessed the post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased; examined the wounds to a certain extent before he died and afterwards witnessed the examination as a member of the coroner's jury; deceased received three wounds, one in the left elbow, one in the right hand, and one through the chest, the latter one being sufficient to cause death—the others doubtless affecting the general system; the last shot entered his chest about two inches below and to the right of the left nipple and passed through between the sixth and seventh ribs into the thoracic cavity and passed through a small portion of the left lung and passed out through the seventh rib and was then turned around through the tissue about under the left shoulder blade and passed out; he knew of nothing else that could have caused death; had seen two or three similar cases during his practice; he did not think the shot necessarily fatal, but thought it caused death in this instance.

Here the prosecution rested. Mr. Genahl opened for the defence, and made a few remarks, stating that they expected to show that the killing was done by "Dutch Bill," and that Cauty was never under arrest, and proposed to prove his client's innocence. The following is an epitome of the evidence adduced on the part of the defence:

Dr. E. A. Mattson, physician and surgeon, was present at the autopsy of Mr. Perkins; don't remember the date. His description of the wounds were similar to Dr. Lewis's, saying that he thought the ball passed through between the fifth and sixth ribs; he said the examination was not really an autopsy, an examination of all the organs not being made; it was not shown to a certainty that death ensued from the effect of the wound; from examination of the body he should say that death was caused by the shock and wound.

The balance of the witnesses for the defence all swore to the fact that Dutch Bill did the shooting, and owing to the late hour at which court sat last night, it is regretted that a fuller account of defendant's testimony cannot be given.

The prosecution introduced one or two witnesses in rebuttal to defendant's testimony, and defendant introduced two or three witnesses in rebuttal, and placed the defendant, William Cauty, on the stand.

The court instructed the jury and the district attorney opened the argument on behalf of the people, then Messrs. Parker and Orrick on the part of the defence followed.

The arguments will be concluded this morning and the case submitted to the jury.

Court meets at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Colorado Springs hotel has been entirely renovated and the proprietor is now prepared to accommodate the many guests that will soon flock to the city.

Mr. A. L. Lawton is having his new real estate office next door to the bank handsomely fitted up and when completed it will be far the neatest office in the city.

Obituary—W. H. Kenney.

The death of Mr. W. H. Kenney will be a great shock to the large circle of friends which he has made as a restaurateur. Mr. Kenney was taken ill last Saturday and yesterday, the 19th of April, 1881, he passed beyond that bourne from which no traveller returns. The disease of which Mr. Kenney died was typhoid pneumonia. Last Saturday he was among the living, to-day he will be buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Kenney was known to almost every citizen of Colorado Springs. He was the proprietor of the restaurant on Pike's Peak avenue which has long been associated with his name. We know that he was a public spirited citizen and that his hand was open always to the demands of those who had a right to call upon him. He was a soldier of the union. Born in Wisconsin, when the war broke out he joined the 2nd Wisconsin regiment and won a recognition as a brave and patriotic man.

To-day he will be buried and his funeral services will be conducted at the Baptist church at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Although the deceased was not far enough advanced in Masonry to receive the rites of a Masonic funeral yet his friends in the order are invited to attend the last sad obsequies to day.

Local Mining Discoveries.

Work is still being prosecuted on the Eureka mine, on Cheyenne mountain, and those in charge of the work are very much encouraged over the prospects. The tunnel is in a depth of sixty feet, and a drift is run from it at an equal distance. Assays running as high as \$45 to the ton have been made. It is expected that when the hanging wall is reached that valuable mineral will be discovered.

We also understand that considerable prospecting is being done in the vicinity of Manitou park, where some excellent claims have been discovered. From one of these claims we are told that mineral assaying 500 ounces has been brought to the surface.

In the foothills west of the city several persons are sinking shafts, some of which are showing up splendidly.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. C. Holbrook, of Castle Rock, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Harry Weatherby made a business trip to Pueblo yesterday.

Judge Mills, of Denver, is among the guests at the Colorado Springs hotel.

Ex-State Senator Hill, of Alamosa, came up from Alamosa yesterday, and will remain in the city several days.

Dr. Charles Gatchell left yesterday for Chicago, where he expects to take charge of a professorship in the Homeopathic Medical College located there.

Mr. Loring Sparks, formerly connected with the wholesale dry goods firm of Messrs. W. B. Kemper & Co., of Philadelphia, has accepted a position with Messrs. Ferris & Jones, of this city.

Mr. W. F. Hunt arrived home from Chicago yesterday. Mr. Hunt has been completing the score of the new Colorado Opera of "Brittle Silver," which has been accepted by Manager John Hamlin, of the Grand Opera House, Chicago. Mr. Hunt says that the orchestration of the new opera will probably be done by Cellere, who scored Pinafore for Gilbert and Sullivan.

From Mr. Hugh M. Harbert who has just returned from Alpine we gain the following bit of information in reference to the mines at Alpine: The mines in the immediate vicinity of Alpine are showing well. In the Madison a recent strike of 600 ounces to the ton was made. The mountains in that part are seamed with silver-bearing veins which only need development to make them yield handsome returns. As a rule the owners of claims are too poor to do anything beyond the annual assessment work. There are reduction works at Alpine and St. Elmo, four or five miles above the former place, where the ores of the section can be treated cheaper and as well as at any other place.

The New England excursionists, numbering 190, who left Boston on Monday, April 18th, are expected to reach here on Saturday evening and proceed at once to Manitou, where they will remain over Sunday. Mr. F. C. Nims, the genial and accommodating passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, has made special arrangements to insure the enjoyment of the excursionists. A train of elegant drawing room cars will be provided for the transportation of the party between Denver and Manitou. During the stay at Manitou the excursionists will visit the many points of interest in that vicinity. These excursions seem to be exceedingly popular, and several others will visit Colorado during the months of May and June.

The Denver Inter-Ocean has the following touching poem, which we think far surpasses the "Beautiful Snow."

Colorado may be thankful because Her mountain peaks do not erupt. Her rivers do not overflow the surrounding country. Her climate does not permit of cholera. Yellow fever cannot enter here. Her prairie schooners do not collide in mid-ocean. Malaria is unknown here.

["To be continued in our next."]

From Thursday's Daily.

A FLYING TRIP.

Over the Mountains in a Canoe.

The Leadville Chronicle has the following account of a novel prospecting journey: "Wm. Lower, a miner formerly employed as one of the shift bosses of the Chrysler, has returned to this city after about month's absence, and one of the most perilous and exciting trips in the history of the mountains. About the middle of March Lower left this city, during the pleasant weather, for the purpose of paying a visit to the Uncompahgre plateau, lying between the Rio San Miguel and Gunnison rivers. He was equipped for a long tour, and leaving Ten Mile, struck the Eagle river and continued down its course striking the Grand near Roaring Forks. At the intersection is a new canal called Logan, containing a few cabins. The waters of the Grand at this point were sufficiently free from ice and deep permit navigation, and he made a rubber boat out of undressed pine. He was compelled, however, to abandon it after a few miles, owing to the narrowing of the stream. At the confluence of the Grand and Gunnison he constructed another boat and again took to the water. This time the stream offered less difficulties to navigation, while the current was of sufficient strength to carry him thirty miles a day. This carried him in a northerly direction and he discovered that he had miscalculated the distance and should have taken to land and traveled down south. He concluded, however, not to abandon the river, but keep down its course to the junction with the Rio Colorado. He was not extremely well versed in geography, but knew in a general way that the river met somewhere near the mountains in southeast Utah. The trip down the Grand past the point where the stream widened so as to be readily navigable, is described as wild and exciting beyond description. Many times Lower distrusted that he had struck the right route, and feared that he was upon some stream that would lead him into an uninhabited country.

"His trip from the juncture of the Gunnison, through eastern Utah, occupied four days. The weather was warm, but his disappointment he found the river choked with ice as to preclude further passage, and with difficulty he reached the shore.

"The homeward trip was made overland across the plateau and down the Gunnison river.

"The trip to the Elk mountains was made in by odds the shortest time on record. No prospectors has been known enough heretofore to take to the river, as the trip overland is not usually accomplished in less than ten days.

"Lower is satisfied that the deposits the mountains are of wonderful richness and is at present organizing a party in the city to prospect in the vicinity. He proposes to take substantially his course, when the widening of the Grand permit it to construct boats and take to the river. The expedition is attracting considerable attention from its novelty. Game is so plentiful on the route, and the river becomes more passable every day. The party will probably start in about a week and expect to be gone all summer."

DIED.

HILL.—At Colorado Springs, April 18, 1881, Frank Edmond Hill, aged 3 years.
MARLOW.—April 15th, R. D. Marlow, aged 21 years.

MARRIED.

WOLCOTT-DELANE.—In Colorado Springs, April 16th, by the Rev. Walter Wilson, at residence of the bride's mother, Wm. Mervin Wolcott, of Colorado Springs, to Caroline DeLane formerly of Meadville, Pa.

HOOKER-STEWART.—In Linwood, Cincinnati, Thursday, April 7th, Edward E. Hooker and Bessie M., daughter of William Stewart Esq. No cards.

FARNUM-CUNNINGHAM.—At the residence of Mr. J. H. Woodgate, April 14th, 1881, Rev. R. W. Farnum, Mr. E. A. Farnum a Miss Rosa Cunningham. The attendants were M. C. McGhee and Miss Mattie Collins.

FINN-EDWARDS.—At Colorado Springs, April 13, 1881, by the Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier, rector of Grace church, Mr. Charles C. Finn to Mrs. Addie Edwards.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 lb. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with not exceeding six bottles at one-half the retail price, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 405 St. New York.

TONIC.—"Increasing the strength, elevating the effects of debility, and restoring healthy functions."—WEBSTER.

Castoria—35 doses

35 cents.—A pleasant, cheap, and valuable remedy for fretful and puffy children.

CENTAU LINIMENT

For Sprains, Wounds, Sores, Rheumatism, and any pain upon Man or Beast.

Wm. S. S.

From Thursday's Daily.

The court room was densely crowded during the progress of the Canby trial.

Cards are out for a grand opening at the Beebe house on Monday, April 25th.

The president and directors of the Santa Fe road were at Pueblo yesterday.

A real horse and a real cab, driven by a real cab driver, is a novel sight on a Colorado Springs stage.

Capt. DeCoursey reports quite a demand for Crested Butte lots since we published a review of the Crested Butte Town company's pamphlet a few days ago.

Mr. Peter Mariani has about completed the improvements which have been under way in his confectionery store for some time. He now has a very neat and attractive place.

R. S. Shaw has sold his stock of groceries and good will to Messrs. Smith and McCreery, who will carry on the business at the old stand, No. 37 South Tejon street. The new firm start out with a good trade and complete stock, and will sell goods as cheap as anyone. Read their new advertisement.

In yesterday's issue we stated that Messrs. Newton and Wilbur had purchased the livery stable of Messrs. Sanders and Aux. We are also informed that Mr. H. M. Aux, a brother of Mr. George Aux, also owns an interest in the business. Mr. George Aux retains the Manitou stables, and will open there in a few days.

Personal.

Mr. L. J. Swinburne left yesterday for the east, via Santa Fe route.

Mr. T. J. McDonnell, a prominent attorney of Denver, was in the city yesterday.

Judge Helm left this morning for Denver, where he is called on important business.

R. S. Shaw left last evening for Atchison, Kansas, where he will accept the position of general manager of the Atchison street railroad.

Judge Elliott came down from Denver on the morning express yesterday, and will preside at the district court during the absence of Judge Helm.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Jury Finds Canby Guilty of Premeditated Murder.

The district court met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment.

The case of the people vs. Charles Winsboro was, at request of the district attorney, nolle.

Case No. 766, Neice vs. Neice, was referred to John Campbell, esq., to take testimony and report findings and judgment, as per stipulation on file.

The arguments were concluded in the Canby case and submitted to the jury, and after a retirement of about four hours the jury returned a verdict against the defendant as charged in the indictment.

No further action will be taken, such as passing sentence or motion for new trial, before Saturday evening, as his honor, Judge Helm, will have to leave for Denver on this morning's train. The case will be appealed.

Judge Elliott will hold court during Judge Helm's absence.

The case of Elizabeth M. Solly vs. Geo. W. Clayton was commenced yesterday afternoon before Judge Elliott and a jury; the case is very interesting and it will take several days to try it.

The following cases will be tried before Judge Elliott: Nos. 697, 698, 726, 649, 720, 683, 699, 718 and 757.

Court meets this morning at 8.30.

From Friday's Daily.

Frou-Frou will be given to-night at the opera house with Miss Granger in the title role.

Manitou travel has fairly commenced and nearly every train brings some few guests.

The New England excursion party is expected to arrive in this city some time to-morrow evening.

The college campus is being plowed up and improvements generally on the college grounds are in progress.

By reference to our business locals it will be seen that Drs. Anderson & Tucker have removed their office to the Opera House building.

The "Deacon's wonderful one horse shay" was nothing to compare with the cab which is starting it at the opera house in "Forbidden Fruit."

State Superintendent Cornell has sent out the order books for the use of the district school boards and county superintendents of the state.

Mr. A. L. Millard has rented the store-room formerly occupied by Mr. A. L. Lawton, in which he is storing a quantity of furniture. He now occupies three stores.

Mr. A. L. Lawton moved into his new office the first door west of the First National Bank yesterday. He certainly has a neat and cozy office, while the location is far more convenient than his old quarters on Huertano street.

Married, Shireman-Williams.

The many friends of Mr. J. K. Shireman will no doubt be surprised to learn of his marriage which took place at the residence of Mr. J. L. Loomis on Wednesday evening. The lady to the contract was Miss Helen L. Williams of Independence, Iowa, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D.D.

Both the lady and gentleman are quite well known to many of our citizens. Mr. Shireman came here from Harrisburg, Pa., about eighteen months ago. For a year or so he was in the employ of Messrs. Ferris & Macklin and is now with Messrs. A. Sutton & Co. Miss Williams is a young lady of pleasing manner and address and although a comparative stranger here she is well known by many of our people. The marriage was a very quiet one, only a few of the more intimate friends of the contracting parties being present. Both the bride and groom were remembered by their eastern friends, the presents being numerous and handsome.

Teacher's Excursion.

The Denver & Rio Grande road in combination with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, have arranged for teacher's excursion rates during the summer. The rates are very liberal and we have no doubt but that many teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity. The price of round trip tickets to Atchison or Kansas City and return will be \$27. Tickets will be good from June 10 to September 10.

The third rail will be laid to Denver on the Rio Grande track by the time of the opening of the sale of tickets on broad gauge Pullman palace cars will be run through. Every effort will be made by the lines to arrange for through round trip tickets to all principal points in the United States and Canada. Mr. S. A. Sheppard, Grand Union ticket agent, of Denver, has the matter in charge, and will be glad to give the fullest information on the subject.

Real Estate.

The transfers reported in this issue cover a period of three weeks and show a continued lively state of the market. Sales at good figures seem to be general over the county, Colorado Springs, Colorado City, Manitou, Monument and the country, showing up the summary below, as follows:

Colorado Springs lots . . . \$26,804.50
Colorado City lots . . . 145.00
Manitou lots . . . 2,365.00
Monument lots . . . 35.00
Country lands . . . 23,560.50

Total . . . \$52,909.50

There were also put on record patents for 1,280 acres of government land. A number of large recent sales of town property have not yet been recorded.

DISTRICT COURT.

District court met pursuant to adjournment.

The referee in the case of McCormick vs. Snyder was permitted to file his report.

His Honor Judge Elliott, stated that he will probably leave this evening or to-morrow morning, and that he would like to finish the calendar by to-night, if possible.

The testimony in the case of Solly vs. Clayton was finished, and the case will be argued this morning and go to the jury. Court meets at 8.30 o'clock this morning.

Forbidden Fruit.

"Forbidden Fruit" was repeated last evening at the opera house to an audience full of laughter at the comicities of Sergeant Buster and of admiration at the clever diction of Zulu by Miss Granger. The play served admirably to amuse the audience and to make the evening pass rapidly amid laughter and applause. Miss Granger will appear as Frou Frou this evening.

Since the Rev. T. L. Smith assumed pastoral charge of the M. E. church south the congregation has increased and the church is now in a prosperous condition. Last Sunday 22 new members were added to the church, which increased the total membership to about 45. The church has been refitted throughout, including carpeting, painting and various other improvements. A handsome new organ has been procured for the use of the choir. Mr. Smith is an active worker and the congregation will no doubt, continue to increase so long as he remains the pastor of the church.

Personal.

Mr. S. F. Follett is in the city.

Mr. Pierce, of Messrs. Langrishe & Pierce, the theatrical managers, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Nims, the photographer, has returned from his trip to New Mexico.

Mrs. F. W. Beebe came down from Idaho Springs yesterday.

Mr. F. C. Nims, general passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for the accommodation of the Boston excursionists who are expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The district attorney of this judicial district, Mr. Webster Ballinger, has shown himself to be a very conscientious and industrious prosecutor. His conduct of the Canby case, aided by Mr. William Harrison, gives evidence that Mr. Ballinger is earnest and laborious in the performance of his duty.

It was understood that the box sheet for the Kate Claxton entertainment would open yesterday, and in fact an advertisement was inserted to that effect, but we learn from Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co. that tickets will not be placed on sale until Monday morning.

The last services to be held by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in the old church, will take place on Sunday next. After this final service the congregation will meet in Court House hall until their new church building is completed.

Mrs. B. H. Gurnsey has just prepared some very excellent stereoscopic views of scenery in New Mexico. This is a country presenting many scenes of interest to the people of the east and of Colorado as well. The views are all characteristic and are works of art. Mrs. Gurnsey has these views for sale at her photographic establishment on Pike's Peak avenue.

The Trinidad Times of the 20th inst. says: "The railroad men at Raton are rushing things a little too fast, in our opinion. We were informed yesterday that night train dispatcher Bachelor was in town, having been notified by railroad boys to quit Raton and his position. If this is so, steps should be taken to quit affairs over the hill. Justice is not always right, and the railroad boys should go slow."

The firm which has purchased the business and stables on Cascade avenue, formerly owned by Sanders & Aux, consists of Mr. M. C. Wilbur and J. E. Newton, and will be known as Wilbur & Newton. Mr. Aux goes to Manitou and will conduct his stables there, and the firms of Wilbur & Newton and Aux will work for each other's interest, therefore making it fully as convenient for patrons as when the stables were under one management.

One of the witnesses for the defence in the Canby murder trial who has been boarding at Pascoe's hotel during his stay in the city attempted to leave the city yesterday without liquidating his board bill. Capt. Graves, the proprietor, mistrusted that the man intended to cheat him so he took the precaution to visit the depot upon the departure of the morning train for the purpose of watching his man. He found him at the station and ascertained without a doubt that he was about to leave. The captain lost no time in presenting his bill and was rewarded for his trouble by receiving the amount in full.

The Medical Examiners.

The state board of medical examiners have issued a circular giving the new medical bill in full, which they supplement with the following rules:

First—Graduates may be requested to present, in addition to their diplomas, a catalogue in which their name appears, and other information in regard to their Alma Mater. This is intended to give information in regard to colleges little known.

Second—Graduates who have lost their diplomas must present a certificate of their graduation, from the dean of their Alma Mater, marked with the seal of the college, or the catalogue of such school.

Third—Graduates unknown to any member of the board, concerning whom no personal information can be obtained, shall identify themselves and verify their legal possession of diplomas before a notary public, or other officer qualified to administer oaths.

Fourth—Applicants for examination must appear before the board in Denver.

Fifth—The members of the board who are regulars will constitute a committee to examine diplomas from regular schools, and report thereon. The homeopathic members will examine and report upon the homeopathic diplomas, and the eclectic upon eclectic diplomas.

The state board of medical examiners will meet again on the first Tuesday in May.

Kate Claxton.

Miss Kate Claxton will appear in the opera house on Monday and Tuesday evenings of next week. She will open with the "Two Orphans," the play in which she made so great a success at the Madison Square theatre, New York. On the second evening she will appear in an adaptation by Dion Boucicault from the French of "Pauvre Pierre" called "The Snow Flower." The Halifax Chronicle speaks as follows of Miss Claxton and her company in the "Two Orphans":

The Kate Claxton dramatic company opened at the Academy of Music last night to a large and fashionable audience, scarcely a reserved seat being vacant. The cast was excellent, and the acting all around exceedingly good. The orphans found excellent and natural representatives in Misses Claxton and Cone. The part of the former, especially, was a masterpiece of acting, in which Miss Claxton has won a widespread fame. Mr. Stevenson played two characters different in every respect—the handsome and gallant Chevalier and the wretched cripple Pierre. In both he acted with great power and effect, and so completely was his identity lost that had not the bill announced the fact, no one would have suspected that the two roles were filled by the same man. The Widow Frochard, an especially difficult part, was excellently filled, while the role of her eldest son and accomplice in crime was played by Mr. Arnott with care and effect, making the representation superior to any of the character before given here. On the whole the company is one of the most evenly balanced, and generally successful that could be found on the stage anywhere.

The performance is one that we can recommend to the public as well worthy of their support. There is little doubt of the success of the season.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by M. L. DeCoursey, Real Estate Agent.

Colorado Springs Co. to Wm and John Lennox, lot 23, blk 269, add 1. \$ 100

Colorado Springs Co. to Permelia Quackenbush, lot 20, blk 269, add 1. 125

Colorado Springs Co. to Henry M. Law, lot 3 and w 5 ft, lot 4 blk G Manitou. 40

Colorado Springs Co. to A. C. Leddy, w 25 ft lot 22, blk A, Manitou. 125

O Parker to Elizabeth Risley, e 50 ft lots 1 and 2, blk 95, add 1. 875

Wm L. McIntire to Marian W. McIntire, nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 1000

Marian W. McIntire to Edgar T. Ensign, sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 1500

Scott W. Murray to Timothy T. Clifford and hf of lot 8 blk 276, add 1. 400

Chas S. Taylor to Harriett H. Way, lot 9 blk 33. 800

Annie E. T. Hooper to E. P. Tenney, se 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 3500

Anna Oatman to Sarah J. Bayne, pt blk 237, add 1. 140

Martha Perkins to Daniel S. Selover, lot 5 in Sweet's subdivision of the n hf of lot 14, block 105, addition 1; and w 38 feet lots 15 and 16, block 105 addition 1. 1,600

Mary G. Adee to E. P. Tenney, s hf of lot 1, block 203, addition 1. 525

T. G. Stevenson to Sue J. Wood, lot 1, block 1, addition 1. 1,100

Sue J. Wood to E. P. Tenney, lot 1, block 1, addition 1. 1,200

H. D. Freeman to Lillian Smith, part of block 249, addition 1. 150

H. D. Freeman to Ella Grace Smith, part of block 249, addition 1. 112

Chas Rogers to John Courter, pt of sw 1/4 of sec 17, tp 14, r 66. 832

Nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sec 6, tp 14, r 66. 200

Trustees of the estate of Russell Bates to Francis B. Hill, lot 11, blk 63. 1850

Heirs of Alice Harrison, deceased, to John Lennox, lots 29 and 30, blk 61. 1200

Mrs T. H. Burnham to Mary J. Ely, lot 11, Bristol's sub div, blk 210, add 1. 90

E. P. Stephenson to Chas B. Lamborn, pt lots 1 and 2, blk 101. 250

Henry S. Haynes to Woodrow Douglass, lots 11 and 12, blk 61. 1050

M. A. VanVoorhis to Laura A. Davis, pt blk 247, add 1. 150

Daniel S. Selover to Mary C. Johnson, lot 12, blk 21, add 1. 2250

W. F. Tilton to R. C. Bristol, lots 9 and 10 blk 61. 1050

Emma J. Owen to Thompson Owen, pt lot 4, blk 2, add 1. 950

A. L. Lawton to G. S. Holmes, s 1/2 of s 1/2 lot 4, blk 203, add 1. 275

Charles J. Epeneter to Mary A. Caldwell, lot 12, blk 122. 1500

Thompson Owen and wife to John Russell, pt lot 4, blk 2, add 1. 1500

John Nolan to Frank Cross, lots 2 and 3, blk 184, Colorado City. 100

C. R. Standish to F. G. and J. M. Bell, lot 8 in Standish's subdiv lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, blk C, Manitou. 400

E. C. Jerome to M. A. Leddy, pt lot 9 in Standish's subdiv lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, blk C, Manitou. 250

Jas P. Dickson to Isaac Sewell, pt se 1/4 sec 7, tp 11, r 65. 675

E. E. Douglass to J. C. Woodbury, w 1/2 of ne 1/4 of sec 4, tp 17, r 64; 161 acres. 300

Charles Walker to Charles and Wesley C. Wheeler, lot 31, block 123, Colorado City. 25

John Simons to Gabriel J. Parrish, n hf of sw 1/4 of sec 34; and n hf of se 1/4 of sec 33, township 11, range 65—160 acres. 450

R. F. Love to W. B. Love the undivided half in the east half of the se 1/4 and ne 1/4 of the sw 1/4 of section 28, township 16, range 65. 1,200

R. F. Love to W. A. Love, the se 1/4 of sec 21, township 16, range 65—160 acres. 0

David D. Benz to El Paso County Live Stock Co., south hf of the sw 1/4 quarter; and sw 1/4 of se 1/4 of sec 16 of ne 1/4 of sec 19, tp 13, r 60—160 acres. 80

James R. Fical to Jennie Fical, sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 and nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec 35 town 14, range 67; 80 acres. 400

Joseph King to F. W. Wright, sw 1/4 of sec 23, town 14, range 64; 40 acres. 150

Thos J. Wood, George H. Bend and F. H. Jackson to C. R. Husted, 1,260 acres in secs 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35, town 11, range 66. 7,680

Ellen C. Jerome to Dolly & Smith, part of lot 10 in Standish's sub division, lots 10, 20, 21, 22 and 23, block C, Manitou. 115

E. C. Jerome to M. A. Leddy, part of lot 9 in Standish's sub division, lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, block C, Manitou. 1,000

Colorado Springs live stock Co. to Francis B. Hill, 1440 acres, known as "Martin's Home Ranches". 7000

A. F. Woodward to Henrietta E. Ford, lot 14, blk 2; Monument. 35

Woodrow Douglass to Wilder and Eldridge, sw 1/4 of se 1/4, sec 14 and nw 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 23, tp 16, r 64, 80 acres. 385

John J. Redick to Eliza Richens, lot 2, blk L, Manitou. 500

Mrs M. A. Kinsman to J. P. Easterly, lot 23, blk 145; Colorado City. 20

Daniel A. Craig to Alice T. Craig, pt ne 1/4 sec 13, tp 14, r 67. 300

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.
GARDEN TRACTS
AND
RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

The Denver volunteer fire companies are one by one disbanding in anticipation of the establishment of a paid department. The next company to disband is announced to be the Woodie Fishers.

Ten Mile Mining Notes.

From the Kokomo Times.

There is now ore enough on the Milo dump to net \$4,000.

The White Quail is shipping regularly to the White Quail smelter.

The Kokomo Belle will commence shipping ore as soon as the roads will permit.

Recent assays on the ore last discovered in the Badger mine show 85 ounces of silver and a large percentage of lead.

A mill run on some carbonates and galena this week from the Eagle claim of the Silver Wave consolidation gave returns of 27 ounces of silver and 64 1/2 per cent. of lead.

The snow is being cleared from around the Greer smelter, and fires have been started in the furnaces. The works are also being improved and arranged for vigorous work.

Twenty teams will be placed on the road to the mines of Elk mountain early next week, and it is the intention to keep the White Quail smelter running, if possible. Minor Bennett will have charge of them.

A beautiful specimen from among many good ones was exhibited this week at the Western from the Milo. It was about half an inch by one inch in size, and was nearly a solid silver nugget, showing on the outside flakes and leaves of the purest silver.

An immense tunnel scheme is about to be commenced on Elk mountain by leading Kokomo and Leadville capitalists. The tunnel will start at a point on the northeast side of the mountain, and about 15 feet above water in Kokomo gulch. It will be 6x8 feet in the clear, wide enough for double tracks, and will cut a sufficient distance and depth to reach undoubted bodies of the finest ore.

There are now on the dump of the Aftermath, and in the ore sheds, not less than 1,400 tons of galena and carbonates. The galena, much of it, comes out in chunks and solid pieces, weighing 200 pounds each or more. The working force of the Aftermath mine is now fourteen men. Without stopping any, the daily output is about 40 tons per day. Monday next is the last day of grace of Prentice, Havens & Co., on the mine, as the bond expires at that time. Whether the New York capitalists take the property or the former owners again have charge, it is altogether probable that machinery of the best and most improved kind will be placed upon the property. Thus the output of the Aftermath will be more than trebled.

The Woman They Hanged at St. Petersburg and What She Signified.

New York Times.

The Russian authorities seem unwilling to assume the responsibility of hanging Sophie Pieofsky. They have just sentenced her to death along with Roussakoff, Jeljaboff, and other nihilists concerned in the assassination of Alexander II. but they have submitted the sentence to the czar for confirmation because, as they allege, of her noble birth. The real reason probably is that they fear to excite the odium of the titled and most influential classes by putting her to death. They know that many men and women of high birth and social position are among the conspirators, but this unpleasant, formidable fact they wish, so far as possible, to hide from the Russian public and the world at large. Sophie Pieofsky not only does not ask for legal or imperial clemency, she rejects and despises it. She has emphatically declared that she does not want to be treated with mercy or consideration on account of her sex, that she wishes to be regarded exactly as if she were a man and of the common people. She is audaciously candid; she does not try to hide her opinions of her conduct; she avows herself a nihilist of the extreme order and glories in it. Such a woman—she is reputed to be as intellectual and cultivated as she is resolute and dauntless—is far more dangerous to the imperial authority than any man of her rank and caliber can be. There are many women like the Pieofsky in the ranks of the terrible society, and their energy, activity and courage are greatly dreaded in the czar's dominions, and the officers of the law hesitate to begin with such a woman as is now under condemnation at the capital. The Russians have no gallantry as a people. The czar and his cabinet have sent hundreds of unfortunate women to Siberia, but they are unwilling, on the score of policy, to put women of rank and prestige to death. Comparatively few of the Russian women are, as may be supposed, carefully educated or distinctively individual; but when they are so they have, from their very rarity, many admirers and followers. The Pieofsky is a conspicuous example of this sort, and whether she be right or wrong in her opinions, she is supremely in earnest and obeys her convictions unswervingly. She is said to be a sincere admirer of Louise Michel,

the renowned Parisian communist, and she has, perhaps unconsciously, imitated her in asking that she shall not be treated with any leniency because of her sex. Louise Michel, after her capture by the Versailles, begged that she should be shot like a man, as her companions in arms had been, and even wrote to Victor Hugo, imploring him to intercede with the authorities to consent to her execution. Sophie Pieofsky is a heroine of the same stamp. She has enlisted in the nihilist cause body and soul and, like so many of her fellow-conspirators, appears to attach no importance to her life in comparison with the furtherance of her cause.

MARRIED.

SHIREMAN-WILLIAMS.—At the residence of Mr. J. L. Loomis,

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Chief Pixley's office, on Pike's Peak avenue, was last evening the scene of an interesting surprise party. A special meeting of the Matt France hose company was called, ostensibly for the purpose of considering a question of great importance to the members. Thinking that it was something in reference to the coming tournament, the members turned out in force, and apparently exhibited more interest in the meeting than usual. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. A. N. Wheeler, the secretary of the company, arose, and said that he had a matter of vital importance to present to the meeting, and asked the hearty co operation of all the members present.

Considerable surprise was manifested by those present, when Mr. Wheeler respectfully requested that Mr. J. M. Bolton, the foreman of the company to arise before those assembled and make a good and sufficient answer to certain charges about to be made against him. It is useless to say that Mr. Bolton was as much surprised as the rest, but, nevertheless, he stepped to the front with the avowed intention of making a clear and explicit explanation of all charges that might be brought against him. Mr. Wheeler arose and said: "Foreman Bolton, I have the pleasure of presenting to you this badge as a gift from the members of the Matt France hose company, who choose to show their appreciation of the spirit and interest that you have manifested in the welfare of the company during your connection with it." As he pinned the handsome badge to the lapel of his coat. The badge was unique and emblematic in design, made in gold and representing a section of hose so as to form a circle, with a hydrant and pipe crossed in the center. On the back of the badge was the following inscription:

Presented to Foreman J. M. Bolton, by the members of Matt France Hose, Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 16th, 1881.

Mr. Bolton acknowledged the receipt of the gift with a very neat and appropriate speech, and in conclusion remarked that his conscience would not allow him to return the compliment if he was to be restricted to a dry test.

The company naturally coincided with his views on the subject, and suffice to say that all present partook of refreshments provided by the foreman.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HOTEL STOCK.

Gratifying Progress on the Part of the Committee.

The committee appointed last Friday evening at the hotel meeting in Court House hall to ask for subscriptions to the stock of the proposed hotel, met with satisfactory success yesterday afternoon. The committee consisted of Messrs. A. L. Lawton, Charles Hallowell and A. Sagendorf. The committee canvassed the town yesterday in a general way and succeeded in securing many subscriptions to the list published in the GAZETTE of yesterday. The hotel seems to be established on a very firm foundation and there appears to be little doubt that the hotel will be built in this city. We give below the subscription with the names of those who have subscribed. We have assurance from the committee that many of those who have subscribed will more than double their subscriptions and additions which were made yesterday assure the hotel. We learn from the committee that at least \$4,000 have been pledged, which are not formally recorded upon the list. The report up to date of the subscription committee is as follows:

A. E. V. Stettell	1,000
O. Metcalf	1,000
J. Wheeler	1,000
W. S. Jackson	1,000
C. Elwell	500
D. S. Anderson and Tucker	500
Sagendorf & Taylor	500
A. M. Merriam	400
C. Hallowell	400
S. E. Sully	400
Giles Crissey	400
J. L. Martin & Co.	400
F. L. Martin	300
Whipple & Roby	300
G. M. Arnold	300
J. H. B. McFerran	200
W. F. Tilden	200
Durkee & L.	200
D. W. Robbins	200
A. L. Lawton	200
H. S. Haines	200
Charles Walker	100
Dr. J. A. Hart	100
Wm. Scott	100
C. W. Barker	100
Almsworth Brown	100
Mook & Abbey	100
W. H. Macomber	100
Conant & Theding	100
John Potter	100
L. Bennett	100
Feris & Jones	100
Henry L. B. Wills	100
F. E. Dow	100
J. G. Warner	100

Report of the Public Schools.

We have received the report of the public schools from Principal H. L. Parker. The report is as follows:

TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORT.

Report of all grades for the half month ending April 15, 1881:	
Whole number in attendance	490
Average number belonging	473 1/2
Average daily attendance	462 1/2
Average tardiness	12 1/2
Number half days absent	54
Number excused	12
Number suspended	1
Number pupils reported	1

DISTRICT COURT.

Close of the First Week's Work—Important Cases to Come Up Monday.

The district court met yesterday pursuant to adjournment.

The court overruled the demurrer in case 566, Barton vs Keener, and exceptions were taken accordingly by the plaintiff.

Subpoenas were issued for witnesses on behalf of the defendant in the case of the people vs. Canty.

In case No. 452, the Colorado Springs Company vs Videll et al., the order heretofore made, removing the case to the United States circuit court was, by agreement of parties, vacated, and a jury being expressly waived, the case was tried by the court, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for the property described in the complaint, and the possession thereof.

The original indictment having been found in the case of the people vs. Davis, the trial of the case was proceeded with. Davis is charged with stealing a mare and colt valued at \$150, from one David Rose.

The witnesses examined on the part of the people were David Rose the complaining witness, and his son Fayette Rose; the witness examined on the part of the defendant was his father, John E. Davis, who did not deny Mr. Rose's ownership of the property in dispute, but stated that the mare greatly resembled one bought by him from A. H. Randall, of Berthoud, Larimer county, Colorado, in 1877: he stated that he had the bill of sale for the same but did not have it with him. Mr. David Rose was placed on the stand in rebuttal. The defendant himself next took the stand, and substantially corroborated his father's testimony. This closed the case, and the jury was instructed by the court, and after argument of counsel the case was submitted, and a verdict rendered in favor of defendant. The court overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the case of the people vs. Benton and the people vs. McCartney, and exceptions were accordingly taken in the former case.

People vs. Robbins; defendant plead not guilty, bail reduced to \$800.

In the case of the people vs. Blaney, Mr. Williams was appointed to defend under the statute.

In the case of the people vs. Munson, Mr. Williams was appointed to defend.

In the case of the people vs. Winsboro, Mr. Campbell was appointed to defend. The prisoner was arraigned, and plead not guilty.

In the case of the people vs. Hendricks, Mr. Cochran was appointed by the court to defend.

The following indictments were for selling liquor:

The people vs. Stockbridge, the defendant plead guilty, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$15 fine and costs.

The people vs. Davis, the defendant to plead in 24 hours.

The people vs. Hermann, the defendant plead guilty and was fined \$15 and costs.

The people vs. Crayton, the defendant plead guilty and was also fined \$15 and costs.

In the case of the people vs. Hughes, the defendant's counsel filed a plea of former conviction, to which plea the district attorney filed a demurrer on yesterday the court sustained the demurrer, and judgment was rendered against defendant in the sum of \$40 and costs, and exceptions were taken by defendant. The question of the sustaining of the demurrer to the plea of former conviction will probably be taken to the supreme court.

The case of the people vs. McCartney was continued until the next term of court.

In the case of the people vs. Bell, the defendant's counsel filed a plea to quash the indictment, on the ground that the defendant was under the age of ten years when the crime was committed, and a motion was entered by the district attorney, and the prisoner discharged from custody.

The case of the people vs. Benton, charged with bigamy, and the people vs. Pullen et al., assault with intent to commit murder, will be disposed of on Monday.

Court adjourned until Monday, at 10 a. m.

Mr. William Winter is so ill in health from exhausting literary work that he has declined an invitation to give a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Dartmouth, and also to read it before the Press association of New York state.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

DYSPEPSIA & LIVER COMPLAINT.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints? If you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it. Use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 16

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes. w c 12 tf

For the best grain drills go to Pixley & Webster's. w c 25 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. w m 4 tf

FOR SALE.—80 acres of land, fenced and under ditch, half a mile south of Colorado City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills. w 5 tf

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BLACKSMITHING,

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AT LIVING PRICES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. w c 19 3m

THE WHITE IS KING.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of William N. Gray, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. CLARK, MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN CAMPBELL, (Successor to Helm & Campbell) ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. down 10 tf

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36-wtf.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Francis S. Thayer, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Francis S. Thayer, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881. CATHERINE M'KEE THAYER, Executor.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Vanderburgh, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Vanderburgh, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881. JOHN E. WHEELER, Administrator.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1881, being one of the regular days of the April term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, Helena J. Barrett, administratrix of said estate, will appear before the Judge of said Court, present my final settlement as such administratrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administratrix. At which time and place any person interested may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 21, 1881. HELENA J. BARRETT, Administratrix of the estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

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THE ECLIPSE AND PERKINS. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SOLID WHEEL MILLS MADE.

Each Warranted, and Self Regulating. Buy either and you will save money. I will contract to erect either of these mills at reasonable prices, and would like a chance to figure with any contemplating buying.

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FOR SALE!

As I am about to sell immediately my entire herd of cattle, amongst which are some fine milch cows, I will sell them at very reasonable prices.

Apply to R. H. HARRIS, Table Rock, El Paso County, Colorado. w c 26 tf

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A large assortment of Laces in the newest and most fashionable designs. Also a fine selection of Gents' Neckwear.

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Our Prices are the Lowest.

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NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 29 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 287 & 289 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. dw g 17

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